

FBIS

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NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP SESSION PROMPTS NEWSPAPER COMMENT

PRAVDA on Public Influence

LD201119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Under Pressure"]

[Text] Bonn--A 2-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has ended in The Hague. This meeting was assigned a considerable role in the preparations for the December NATO Council session, at which, as is well known, the examination of the Pentagon plan for deploying about 600 new American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe is planned.

According to the press, the U. S.-elaborated plan was essentially approved at the session of NATO's "nuclear club." FRG Defense Minister H. Apel, in particular, stated as much. According to him, the FRG, Britain, Italy and Belgium have agreed to deployment of the missiles on their territory.

At the same time it was confirmed once again that there is no unity on the issue under discussion among the NATO members. Netherlands Defense Minister Scholten objected to the taking of a decision on deploying the missiles before talks with the Soviet Union on the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe. The representatives of Denmark and Norway "viewed sympathetically" certain aspects of their Dutch colleague's speech. The disagreements manifested during the Nuclear Planning Group session reflect to a certain extent the influence of the USSR's latest peace initiatives on sentiments in West Europe.

So it is no accident that the ministers of the three leading NATO countries--the United States, Britain and the FRG--tried to use the conference in the Dutch Capital to pressure the other North Atlantic bloc members to favor deployment of the new nuclear missiles weapons, so as to rule out any "willfulness" by the minor allies in Brussels. It was precisely under unceremonious pressure from these three that the session communique included a provision regarding some kind of "need" to modernize the nuclear forces in "NATO's theater of military operations."

The U. S., British and FRG defense ministers resorted not only to blatant pressure but also to lies to suppress resistance and create dissension in the ranks of those protesting against the conversion of West Europe into a launchpad for American missiles. To impart plausibility to the absurd thesis of "arming in order to disarm," they claimed that in the past year "Moscow has made no response to the West's abandonment of neutron weapons production." In fact there is no such abandonment, and preparations for producing the barbarous bomb are continuing in the United States. Moreover, it is well known that it is precisely the Soviet Union that has not only expressed readiness to assume a commitment not to produce these weapons if the West abandons them, but has also submitted the draft of an appropriate treaty.

By means of "arm-twisting" the supporters of the Pentagon plans forced acceptance of the communique they needed at the Nuclear Planning Group session. British Defense Secretary Pym declared that "no changes will be made before December to the NATO plan" for deploying the missiles. However, West Europe's peace-loving public is continuing the struggle. It is declaring: "No to the American missiles!"

IZVESTIYA: Hague Session Communique

ID201613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondents S. Kondrashov and Yu. Ryzhov report: "The Hague Prelude: Concerning the Results of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's Session"]

[Text] A prelude to the December session of the NATO Council--that is how one can assess the significance of the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group which took place on 13-14 November in The Hague. A prelude both in terms of the agenda and in terms of the meaning of the recommendations adopted. The question discussed was the so-called "modernization" of NATO nuclear forces in Western Europe, or to be more precise, the production and deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons--the Pershing II and cruise missiles.

This question, as is known, is attracting particular attention in the light of the Soviet peace initiative which proposes the reduction of the level of military confrontation in Europe. How did the NATO defense ministers assembled at the Juliana Barracks in The Hague respond? The final communique remains silent about the Soviet readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear facilities deployed in western regions of the Soviet Union provided that there is no additional deployment of analogous nuclear facilities in Western Europe. However, the text of the communique is riddled with words about the Soviet "nuclear threat" and the "growing nuclear threat" to NATO members. The recommendations of the group match this analysis of the situation. The course toward "modernization"--this is precisely the direction which The Hague meeting, according to the scheme of its American directors, is indicating for the December session of the NATO Council in Brussels. In any case this is how journalists from various countries and experienced in covering NATO affairs, assess the results of the group's session. This assessment was quite definitely confirmed during the press conference held by NATO Secretary General J. Duns and U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. Brown's statements left no doubt (if anyone had any) as to who was setting the tough militarist tone when The Hague prelude was being performed.

The sessions took place behind closed doors and apparently not as smoothly as the facade of the final communique presents them. In any case one of the disagreements burst out in the open, ostentatiously accented by the Dutch National Defense Minister W. Scholten.

It is generally acknowledged that the Netherlands is a country where the "modernization" plans are encountering the greatest opposition both from the broad public and from parliament. A debate last week showed that parliament's largest opposition party, the Labor Party, is demanding talks with the Soviet Union first and only then, depending on their outcome, a decision on the question of new missiles in Western Europe. The ruling coalition, headed by the Christian Democratic Appeal Party, also deemed it necessary to note a point of disagreement with Washington by proclaiming a half-and-half stance: favoring the production of medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles but against the taking a decision on the question of their deployment at the December session of the NATO Council. Minister Scholten expounded this position to his colleagues in the Nuclear Planning Group--a position in which a dual aim can be perceived: to register opposition in the eyes of the Dutch people to the U.S. plans which are dangerous to the Netherlands but not carry the disagreement so far as to directly challenge American authority in NATO.

It must be said that fearing a loosening of NATO discipline the transatlantic commander does not intend to tolerate even this disobedience. U.S. Secretary Brown was swift to demonstrate this to Dutch Minister Scholten. Without beating about the bush, Brown stated that there could not even be talk of divorcing a decision on the production of new American missiles from a decision on deploying them. He took cover here behind the U.S. Congress which will not agree to vote hundreds of millions of dollars for the production of missiles if they will not be deployed--if they "do not come into play" so to speak.

Well then, this is praiseworthy candor. By the method of arguing the other way round [metod ot protivnogo] this candor proves the correctness of those who oppose in principle both the production and the deployment of the new nuclear weapons in Western Europe considering such a "stage-by-stage" operation as an involuntary trick or a direct deception of public opinion. It is presumed that at the Brussels session the Dutch will not insist on an independent viewpoint and will go along with the "majority".

Journalists who have been following the Nuclear Planning Group's sessions for some years drew attention to the fact that the text of the present communique is several times longer than previous ones. This verbosity and floweriness is not fortuitous; it betrays the NATO members' confusion in the face of the Soviet initiative on military detente in Europe. Without being mentioned directly, the Soviet initiative is invisibly present in each paragraph of this document which anticipates the December NATO decision. It is present in the curtsies toward talks on arms control. Matters reached the point of absurdity. There were initially proposals to submit to the Nuclear Planning Group two reports from the two NATO "top-level groups": A report on "modernization" (or "arms upgrading") and a report on arms control. But a short time before the meetings in The Hague barracks it was decided to turn the two reports into one--as a disguise, in order to remove the striking contrast. They started talking of a "two-in-one" approach;

On examination this approach turns out to be an exercise in logic with the aid of which they want to prove the inseparable connection between the two processes: the arms race and arms limitation. Need it be said that from the viewpoint both of common sense and of those tasks with which life confronts Europe, this inseparable connection is imaginary and these two processes are mutually exclusive?

The U.S. administration considers, the New York TIMES wrote recently, that "without a proposal on arms control it might be impossible to obtain the support of Europeans for plans to deploy the new nuclear systems in Europe." It is fitting to recall these words now so as to read not only what is written in the lines of The Hague communique but also what is hidden between the lines.

PRAVDA CITES WEST EUROPEAN OBJECTORS TO U.S. MISSILES PLAN

ID211207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 5 ID

[Round-up based on reports from PRAVDA correspondents V. Drobkov and Yu. Kuznetsov and APN correspondent V. Milyutenko: "Rebuff to NATO's Sinister Plans"]

[Excerpts] Athens--A committee to combat the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles has been created here at the initiative of the Greek committee for international detente.

The participants in a meeting which decided to create this committee unanimously adopted an appeal.

It notes that the deployment of the U.S. missiles in West Europe is a grave threat to peace and security on the continent and to Greece's very existence. Expressing the Greek people's total disagreement with NATO's criminal plans, the appeal's authors point out that the world needs not a new nuclear arms race but practical disarmament steps like those put forward in the USSR's new peace proposals.

Those taking part in the meeting appealed to the Greek Government under no circumstances to allow the deployment of new U.S. missiles systems on Greek soil.

Stockholm--Arne Jorgensen, chief editor of the newspaper FRIHETEN, and member of the Communist Party of Norway leadership, told a PRAVDA correspondent:

"We Norwegian communists realize the full importance and timeliness of steps to safeguard detente and disarmament, and we resolutely condemn NATO's dangerous plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in West Europe. Our party has adopted a special statement in this connection. Together with the country's other progressive forces we will vigorously oppose the militarist plans and explain to people how dangerous they are. It is pleasing that a negative reaction to NATO's intentions is becoming increasingly widespread among Norwegians. We can already speak of a nationwide movement of protest against these plans, in which people of the most diverse views and political orientations are taking part."

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SENDS SALT II TO FULL U.S. SENATE

LD201757 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1322 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 20 November--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has sent to the Senate an official report in which it recommends that the Senate ratify the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

The report emphasizes the treaty's positive significance for the process of arms control and strategic arms limitation and also for the development of the Soviet-U.S. relations. The SALT II treaty is termed "an acceptable balance of compromises," safeguarding the security of the United States and its allies and constituting an important prerequisite for further Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic arms during the process of working out the SALT III treaty. It is noted that fulfillment of the SALT II treaty is subjected to checks by national means.

The report stresses that the Senate's rejection of the SALT II treaty can lead to a worsening of relations between the USSR and the United States and a weakening of the U.S. position in Western Europe. Rejection of the treaty will show to the United States' allies and to other countries that U.S. foreign policy has no leadership or clear goals.

The committee is of the opinion, states the document, that the treaty can not be returned for new talks, because fundamental questions solved during the course of previous talks would again be raised. This creates the risk of there being no treaty at all. The committee opines that at the present time this treaty is better for the United States than the lack of any treaty.

According to the statement made by R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, discussion of the SALT II treaty by the full Senate will in all probability start at the beginning of December.

SHAROV REVIEWS WESTERN STANCE ON EUROPEAN DETENTE IRAN SITUATION

LD191515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Valentin Sharov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] Factor for Progress

The past week was marked by a number of events of great international significance. In Moscow talks took place with a PLO delegation which was here on a friendly visit. The sides examined a complex of questions connected with an all-embracing Near East settlement and the just solution of the Palestinian problem. The final joint communique condemned the capitulationist policy of separate deals with the Israeli aggressor and confirmed the desire to step up the struggle to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The fraternal socialist countries are also undertaking vigorous foreign policy activity. A GDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade E. Honecker visited Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen. A CSSR government delegation visited Japan.

The socialist countries' ruling Marxist-Leninist parties and state organs are paying paramount attention to foreign policy problems. Urgent questions of international politics were discussed at the latest plenums of the MSZMP and PZPR central committees. The final documents voice firm support for the new Soviet peace initiatives.

The high foreign policy activeness of our community's states is based on their growing economic might. Preparation is now ending in the fraternal countries for sessions of the supreme organs of power which will sum up this year's results and approve national economic plans and budgets for 1980. A hard analysis is being made of the path which has been traveled, shortcomings are being eliminated and unused reserves are being revealed.

Economic integration is exerting an increasingly powerful influence on the socialist countries. Last week's news: The Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enrichment combine--a construction project involving seven CEMA states--dispatched its first output. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his greetings to those who took part in installing the first section of the enterprise, the combine's construction is a real embodiment of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and a testimony to our friendship and business cooperation.

The fraternal states' growing cohesion and coordinated foreign policy activity are an important factor in international life. It is, above all, thanks to their efforts that a number of favorable trends are operating in international political life. The principles of peaceful coexistence are entering the practice of interstate relations increasingly firmly. As a result of the successful completion of the Helsinki conference, conditions have been created for the consolidation of peace and the development of cooperation.

Is this not borne out, for instance, by the successful work last week in Geneva of the high-level all-European conference on cooperation in the sphere of environmental conservation? This representative meeting was held as a development of the ideas of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It was an important contribution to the consolidation of mutual understanding and the further expansion of international cooperation. The conference adopted relevant documents which will be the basis for resolving the urgent global problem of environmental conservation.

It is appropriate to recall here that a proposal to hold an all-European conference on questions of cooperation in the sphere of environmental conservation, the development of transport and power was first put forward by the Soviet Union at the end of 1975. As we can see, it took both time and considerable effort to enable one such meeting to be held and to end successfully.

Thwarting Dangerous Designs

The broadest opportunities for strengthening the peoples' security are opened up by the Soviet peace initiative. The proposals put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the celebration of the GDR's 30th anniversary and developed in his reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question are clear, specific and realistic.

As is well known, it was stated in Berlin that the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western regions of the USSR in comparison with their present level if there is no additional deployment of such weapons in West Europe. The Soviet Union believes that it is essential to sit down at the conference table immediately and conduct negotiations without any preliminary conditions on either side.

The Soviet proposals are aimed at promoting the solution of the entire complex of problems of military detente and the limitation of armaments in Europe. In accordance with the aspirations of millions and millions of people, the new Soviet initiative has met with widespread support.

The events of recent days have also shown something else: The line of peace is opposed by the imperialist forces' frenzied activity. They are blatantly delaying their reply to the Soviet proposals. The tactic of the governments of a number of NATO states has been frankly revealed by the bourgeois press organs: First decide to produce and deploy new medium-range nuclear missile weapons, and then embark on talks from this "position of strength." The immediate task is to draw out the time until the NATO Council's December session, where the militarist decisions will be approved. A powerful propaganda apparatus has been turned on to justify this position. The methods of wreathing facts in silence, direct lies and demagoguery have been put into play.

Is it so long since the head of the U.S. administration said: "The peace which we enjoy is a peace for the strong?" And did not U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance subsequently assert: "Our country has unsurpassed strength?" Yet today other songs can be heard from across the Atlantic. There is increasing talk of "imbalance" and "disequilibrium" and so forth in the "European theater." U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown states in the magazine TRIALOG: The balance of armed forces strength between NATO and the Warsaw Pact will be restored in 1985 if the West European countries agree to the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on their territory.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is also joining in the chorus of defenders of a new round of the arms race. In an interview with a BBC correspondent he laments: We in Europe have nothing to stop the Russian missiles. Yet, after all, the secretary would only have to pick up and leaf through the respectable publication "The Military Balance 1979-1980," published in his native London and prepared by the Institute of Strategic Studies, which is far from being a communist sympathizer. Here you can easily find the specialists' conclusion that parity in the sphere of nuclear weapons exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

We have no doubt that both H. Brown and Lord Carrington and other champions of the Pentagon's plans are perfectly well aware that there is neither disequilibrium nor "Soviet supremacy." In stockpiling and counting their missiles and nuclear warheads they have "forgotten" to count all the weapons in the forward-basing system aimed against the USSR and its allies--over 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on aircraft carriers and at air bases in the European NATO countries and [thus] many thousands of nuclear devices.

This "forgetfulness" conceals a definite calculation: Achieving military superiority in their favor and dictating their conditions to the socialist countries. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher stated recently in the House of Commons: "If we want to hold talks on disarmament, then we should do so from a position of strength." Those who have forgotten the past could perhaps be reminded that people have frequently tried to talk to us using their fist or a big stick, but those who like such "conversations" have never gained anything from this.

Among the concealed springs prompting the West's ruling circles to elaborate and adopt the dangerous Pentagon and NATO plans, one was accurately described by the Paris newspaper LES ECHOS. It writes: "In reality the experts' learned discussion conceals a gigantic commercial battle." Initially this project will cost U.S. taxpayers roughly \$4 billion.

Seeking to quell the ardor of the mass protests against the dangerous Pentagon and NATO plans and distract public attention from the military's real goals, bourgeois propaganda organs have put rumors into circulation about some "peace-loving" proposals which the bloc countries intend to discuss at the NATO Council's December session and submit to the Warsaw Pact states. Mention is made in particular of an initiative from the FRG Government. However, it is far from new structures which are being outlined under the veil thus lifted, but demands for an asymmetrical reduction of armed forces (30,000 men for the USSR, 12,500 for the United States) and promises to withdraw 1,000 obsolete U.S. nuclear warheads from Europe. All this can be called an "update" of the West's old proposals submitted, in particular, in Vienna.

A session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group was recently held in The Hague. The leaders of the military departments of the 11 countries belonging to this bloc's "nuclear club" discussed a plan to turn West Europe into a launchpad for the new U.S. missiles. According to press reports, the project elaborated in the United States was virtually adopted at the meeting. The FRG, Britain, Italy and Belgium agreed to deploy the missiles on their territory.

At the same time the session showed that the NATO members are not completely unified on this issue. The Dutch representative objected to the adopting of the decision to deploy the U.S. missiles before talks with the Soviet Union. The meeting essentially turned into an "arm-twisting" exercise against the junior allies.

West Europe's peace-loving public is reluctant to and indeed cannot tolerate NATO's attempts to undermine the foundation of detente in Europe. The movement in support of the Soviet initiatives is expanding with every passing day. New peace champions and antiwar organizations are joining it. They are saying "no!" to the U.S. plan for the militarization of West Europe in U.S. interests. They are saying "no!" to U.S. missiles which will be in their own homes but in fact at the disposal of the United States.

United States and Iran: Relations Deteriorate

For 2 weeks now reports on U.S.-Iranian relations have occupied a leading place on the pages of the world press and in television and radio broadcasts. The events in Iran are assuming, at times, a dramatic nature.

Let us briefly recall the buildup. The anti-imperialist revolution in Iran removed the shah's despotic regime. The shah and his relations [blizkiye] fled the country, taking with them valuables, currency and securities totaling \$17 billion. At the end of October the U.S. State Department announced that the shah had arrived in New York for "medical tests." This gave rise to a wave of indignation in Iran.

On 31 October the Iranian Government lodged an official protest with the U.S. authorities. On 4 November mass demonstrations took place in Tehran and other cities. Millions of the capital's inhabitants went out onto the streets to voice their indignation at Washington's policy. On the same day hundreds of students occupied the U.S. embassy building in Tehran and demanded that the U.S. administration extradite the deposed shah to be handed over to a revolutionary court. About 60 American diplomats were detained as hostages. The students' actions have been supported by many political, social and religious organizations in Iran and by the Ayatollah Khomeyni. Iranian officials declare that the students' demands express the will of the country's people. American-Iranian relations are becoming increasingly strained.

U.S. President J. Carter canceled all his trips and held an emergency session of the National Security Council.

The U.S. administration decided to end deliveries to Iran of spare parts for military equipment purchased during the shah's rule. People in America started to talk of ending deliveries of grain and other agricultural produce to Iran. The deportation of Iranian nationals from the United States began. The next step was the ending of purchases of Iranian oil.

At the same time a report came in that the Islamic Revolutionary Council had decided to end oil exports to the United States. The intention was also announced to withdraw from American banks and their subsidiaries \$12 billion belonging to Iran. In its turn the American House of Representatives obliged the government to stop military and economic aid to Iran, and J. Carter ordered that all official Iranian deposits in American banks and their branches abroad be frozen.

In an open letter to UN Secretary General K. Waldheim Iran noted that "the United States is moving toward [vedut delok] war." In response, a White House spokesman declared that the President "still rules out the use of military force in this incident." At the same time the press reports that subunits of two airborne and one mechanized infantry divisions and also groups of special-purpose troops are arriving at the Fort Hood, (Texas) which is usually an assembly point for units about to leave the country.

The critical tension in American-Iranian relations persists. Commentators in the West are not venturing to predict the future course of events.

Present-day international life appears complex and contradictory to us. The main trends of its development are determined by the struggle of the forces of peace and social progress against the forces of militarism and reaction--a struggle which does not let up for a single day. In this great confrontation the future belongs to those who are building socialism and communism, those who advocate the peoples' true liberation from social and national oppression and who are vitally interested in peace and cooperation.

SOVIET UN DELEGATE DEFENDS VIETNAMESE ROLE IN KAMPUCHEA

LD201247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko report: "Kampuchea: Real and Imaginary Problems"]

[Text] New York, 14 November--The fabricated issue of the "situation in Kampuchea" is being discussed at a regular plenary session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet delegation, with the delegations of many other UN member-countries, objected resolutely right from the outset to the inclusion of this question on the agenda of the 34th UN General Assembly Session. The attempts to foist on the assembly discussion of the internal situation in the sovereign state of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which are not only without the consent but also contrary to the will of the people and the lawful government of that country, signify a direct violation of the UN Charter.

The impropriety of raising the "problem" of Kampuchea is aggravated still further by the fact that the lawful representatives of the Kampuchean people are not taking part in the discussion and their place is being taken by persons who represent no one.

USSR representative O.A. Troyanovskiy in his speech strongly condemned the attempts to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs. It is by no means the situation in Kampuchea itself but the political and military provocations surrounding that country which are really aggravating the situation and presenting a direct threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Recently, the USSR representative noted, the desire of certain circles in the West to use the question of humanitarian aid to Kampuchea's people for unseemly ends has become particularly noticeable.

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The contrast, the socialist countries have been giving and are continuing to give, not in words but in deeds, active help to the Kampuchean people in restoring their country and overcoming existing difficulties.

As for the Vietnamese troops, the Soviet representative noted, their presence in Kampuchea is based on the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed in February of this year, which accords fully with to the well-known principles of the UN Charter and concerns strictly the sphere of bilateral relations between sovereign states.

The essence of the problem, the head of the Vietnamese mission at the United Nations said in his speech, lies in the aggressive expansionist policy of the ruling circles of China, which in alliance with American imperialism and other reactionary forces constitutes a most serious threat to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and to peace in Southeast Asia.

UN BEGINS DEBATE OF DRAFT RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD201306 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 20, TASS--The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has before it a draft resolution "on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those states where they are not deployed at present". It was co-sponsored by the Soviet Union and 14 other socialist and non-aligned countries. The document points out that the proposed step would be an advance toward the complete future withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of non-nuclear states and would help preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In the opinion of the sponsors of the draft, the possibility should be studied of concluding an international agreement on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those states where they are not deployed now. For this purpose the United Nations secretary general was asked to urge all states to notify him of their opinion on this problem, and to draft a report for the next session of the General Assembly.

Presenting the draft resolution, the Soviet delegate, V.F. Petrovskiy, said that the discussion of this question at the preceding session of the United Nations General Assembly had brought out the agreement of the overwhelming majority of United Nations member-countries to begin taking practical steps to prevent a further proliferation of nuclear weapons. A specific step in this direction would be the conclusion of an international agreement which on a contractual-legal basis would make it incumbent upon the nuclear powers not to deploy nuclear weapons on territories where they are not deployed now, and upon the non-nuclear countries to refrain from any steps which would lead to the emergence of nuclear weapons on their territories.

NONALIGNED NEWS POOL COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS IN BELGRADE

LD201124 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 20, TASS--The coordinating committee of the pool of news agencies of non-aligned countries opened a session here. It will prepare documents and recommendations on cooperation in the sphere of information for the second conference of the pool to be held in Belgrade on November 22-24.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: RHODES CALLS FOR REPLACEMENT OF IRAN GOVERNMENT

LD201615 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS reports: "On the Situation in Iran"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 17 November--A spokesman for the U.S. State Department has confirmed that no physical harm has been done to the persons being held in the American Embassy in Tehran. He stressed that the U.S. position with regard to the presence of the former shah of Iran in the United States remains unchanged. The spokesman again stated that the United States is not preparing any military action against Iran and gave an assurance that the military maneuvers currently being carried out by U.S. Armed Forces are not connected with Iranian events.

At the same time J. Rhodes, leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, stated in an interview for UPI that the U.S. Government must do "everything possible" to create serious political and economic problems inside that country, making use of the CIA and the intelligence services of U.S. allies for this purpose. "Iran is vulnerable, and its existing government is not eternal," the congressman said. He called for attempts to be made to "replace the present Iranian Government with another."

Sanctions imposed by the U.S. Government against Iranian students studying in the country, which threaten many of them with expulsion, have aroused protests among the American public. I. Glasser, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, called them an "indiscriminate punitive act."

KORNILOV LEVELS HEGEMONISM CHARGES AGAINST U.S.

LD201013 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Kornilov article: "Threat to Everyone: Hegemonism"]

[Text] In the chain of events shaping the world's political climate there are, in addition to positive events, also many dangerous ones posing a serious threat to the foundations of peace. If you look a bit more closely at these events, it is not hard to notice that the policy of hegemonism, that is, the desire of particular states to dominate other countries and peoples, lies at the bottom of the conflict situations and international crises which arise in various regions of the world.

The Soviet stand regarding hegemonism and domination is clear. From the first days of its existence the Soviet state has been resolutely opposed to anyone being hegemonic and to anyone submitting to his will, and to certain states' occupying a dominant position with regard to others. Hegemonism is the direct opposite of equality among states and peoples, the opposite of the ideal presented to the world by the October Revolution. It is quite natural that it was precisely the Soviet Union that proposed including on the agenda of the 34th UN General Assembly Session currently being held in New York the question "on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations" as an important and urgent issue.

In the course of the debate which was unfolded at the United Nations this Soviet proposal has been evaluated as very important and timely, for hegemonism is a serious threat to the cause of peace, detente and the peoples' independence, and the elimination from international practice of the imperialist desire for diktat and domination would meet the fundamental interests of all countries. Representatives of many UN states emphasize that a special danger to peace is posed by the global hegemonist policy of the U.S. ruling circles, which lay claim to "world leadership," are creating more and more hotbeds of tension and trying to destabilize the international situation.

This is really so. For many decades now mankind has been hearing of America's "leadership" and its "leading role" in world affairs. The foundation on which this postulate, invented by American imperialism, is built is strength, economic and, particularly, military might. "The peace which we enjoy is the peace of the strong," the head of the present American administration declares. "Our country possesses unsurpassed strength," Secretary of State C. Vance echoes. Greatpowers--if not to say imperial--political doctrines based on the cult of strength and worship of the idol of coercion proclaim that since the United States is the mightiest Western power, other states should subordinate their interests to those of American imperialism, and they have only themselves to blame if they do not accept such a state of affairs. The United States acts in the international arena in accordance with this imperialist scheme. According to American data, in this century Washington has resorted directly or indirectly to the use of force or threatened to use nuclear weapons 33 times; during the period from 1945 through 1977 the United States and other NATO countries carried out 115 armed provocations, 22 of them since 1970. This is hegemonism in action, the desire of imperialists to insure dominance over other states and peoples by any means, including force of arms.

U.S. hegemonism is inseparably linked with the existence and burgeoning of the powerful military-industrial complex, with the growth of militarism and with the desire of certain and, unfortunately, very influential circles to whip up the arms race over and over again in order to take the lead militarily and, having become "strongest of all," to act in the international arena proceeding from the "logic of confrontation," unafraid of wielding the "big stick." Over the past 10 years the countries belonging to the aggressive NATO bloc have spent \$1.3 trillion on military preparations, and the United States accounts for the lion's share of this astronomic sum. Washington uses ill-meaning myths about the "Soviet threat" supposedly hanging over the West, including the United States, to account for and justify the unrestrained arms buildup.

Western politicians admit that an approximate equilibrium of forces has now evolved between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. "Approximate parity of forces exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact," NATO Secretary General J. Luns states. "Near equality now exists between the nuclear forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries," a recent publication of the London Institute of Strategic Studies states. Speaking recently in Gainesville, (Florida), U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance admitted that the United States and its NATO allies spend on military purposes approximately 25 percent more than the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

So, there is "near equality," "approximate parity of forces." But if this is so, what aims are Washington and NATO pursuing by putting forward, say, the program for West Europe's so-called "arms upgrading," that is to say, the creation on West European soil of a mighty "nuclear missile magazine" whose contents--600 of the latest Pershing II missiles and increased-range cruise missiles--it is planned to aim at the Soviet Union? If the United States and NATO, according to Vance's figures, are spending on military purposes considerably more than the Soviet Union, how can you account for Washington's intention to increase the Pentagon's military budget, which today reaches the figure of \$141 billion--a record in U.S. history--to \$162 billion in 1981?

These questions were answered recently by none other than U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. "If all the necessary funds are allocated for NATO's planned programs," he declared on addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "this alliance must achieve a clear military advantage in the military sphere by the mid-1980s." "A clear military advantage"--this, it turns out, is what Atlantic strategists are dreaming of. In other words, certain U.S. and NATO circles reject the very principle of states' parity and equal security, the same principle recorded in authoritative international documents. They in no way wish to renounce the imperialist "policy of strength," considering it the only acceptable basis of relations with other states. Yet under these conditions there are far more grounds for speaking not of a mythical "Soviet threat" but of perfectly clear threats against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries connected with the United States' hegemonist aspirations.

Whereas Washington's plans to turn the FRG and a number of other West European countries into launch sites for the latest American missiles are calculated to try (for the umpteenth time) to put pressure on the USSR and its allies by relying on strength, other U.S. militarist actions with similar political thrust are aimed at establishing or strengthening American influence in various parts of the world. Washington's so-called "base strategy," which served as the basis for the creation of 2,500 American military bases--those bridgeheads for aggression scattered throughout the world--is designed to serve precisely these aims. The desire to put pressure on sovereign countries and peoples has also dictated Washington's policy of reinforcing the U.S. "military presence" in various regions--American "GI's" are now stationed in 114 countries. What can be said of the 100,000-strong "quick reaction corps" being created in the United States--that purely imperialist venture with whose help Washington would like to make independent and sovereign states waive their inalienable right to control their own national riches?

Hegemonism has many faces, and the desire of U.S. imperialist circles to dominate other countries and peoples manifests itself in different forms. There is overt armed intervention against independent states (let us recall, for example, the U.S. "dirty war" in Vietnam, the attempts by American hirelings to invade the territory of sovereign Cuba or, say, the American intervention against the Dominican Republic in 1965). There is participation in overthrowing lawful governments which, in Washington's opinion, "do not meet U.S. interests" (let us recall the events in Chile in 1973) and support for those reactionary, bloody, tyrannical regimes which, on the contrary, like the recently collapsed Somoza regime in Nicaragua or the Stroessner dictatorship in Paraguay, are regarded by Washington as "meeting America's interests." There is the feeding, arming and equipping of antipopular splittist groupings in young African states and pressure on Asian countries which have embarked on the path of socialism. [paragraph continues]

There is economic and political pressure on their own "junior partners" in NATO and blackmail and threats against those of them which are not inclined to follow unconditionally the Pentagon's militarist plans. The methods vary, but the aim is the same: to dictate their will to sovereign countries and peoples by any means, to bring them under their influence and to make them genuflect before American imperialism.

Of course, times are changing, the correlation of forces in the world arena is changing--and certainly not in imperialism's favor--and the followers of great-power imperial ways have increasingly less scope left for employing their favorite "strong-arm methods" in the international arena. Sober-minded politicians in the United States are now realizing increasingly clearly that the desire to secure military superiority over the USSR is no more than an illusion, and attempts to pursue a policy of pressure and threats with regard to the socialist countries are senseless and hopeless. Sober-minded politicians in the West are becoming increasingly aware of the serious consequences which could result for them from attempts to revive the colonialists' inglorious policy. Awareness of these political axioms is a necessary condition for detente.

Yet, as the facts testify, the political philosophy of hegemonism, which is reminiscent of the "philosophy" of Shchedrin's hawk ("if you were stronger, you would eat us; but we are stronger, and we eat you"), still determines the most important directions of American foreign policy. "U.S. imperialism is continuing to maneuver and has been forced to retreat in some directions, but its foreign policy line remains as before," the political report of the U.S. Communist Party to the party's 22d Congress published in August of this year emphasizes: "The aggressive thrust of U.S. foreign policy leaves us in no doubt." This policy is particularly dangerous when means of mass destruction can be placed at its service. The task of protecting mankind from the threat posed by the policy of aggression, expansion and hegemonism therefore acquires special urgency.

Of course--and this is emphasized with good reason by the participants in the debate which has developed at the United Nations--the United States is not the only state in the world trying to pursue a policy of hegemonism in the international arena. Are Beijing's attempts to dominate neighboring states and peoples and its impudent and cynical threats to "teach a lesson" to those who do not wish to build their policies in accordance with the modern Chinese emperors' prescriptions not the most overt hegemonism? Does the Israeli rulers' stubborn desire to retain and even augment the fruits of aggression with the help of external military-political support and by using the capitulatory Camp David deal as a lever not attest to cynical hegemonist desires? All these facts confirm over and over again that hegemonism is a serious threat to peace and the peoples' freedom and independence.

This is why the initiative of the USSR, which has proposed discussing the question of the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations at the forum of nations, is so important, timely and urgent. The time has come for all UN states to take an unequivocal stand on hegemonism and, having resolutely condemned it, to bar the way to any pretensions to hegemony in world affairs. The inadmissibility of hegemonism must be elevated to a principle which must be strictly observed.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON HENRY KISSINGER'S MEMOIRS

LD152114 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

["IZVESTIYA on Henry Kissinger's Memoirs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 5, TASS--To be getting attention to be in the limelight was always flattering to Henry Kissinger's boundless self-esteem and self-love to his inflated "ego". To achieve this, he was ready to any political striptease, to any political somersault, IZVESTIYA writes in an article about the pronouncements of the former U.S. secretary of state contained in his memoirs "The Years in the White House". It is not surprising that Kissinger is smearing detente, peaceful coexistence, disarmament to which he publicly swore allegiance quite recently.

"What has changed since then, the newspaper asks? Anti-communism, anti-Sovietism are again all the rage on the Potomac and are gaining one commercial advantage, what with the unprecedented arms race spurred on by war psychosis, by allegations about 'Soviet military menace' and the coming rivalry for the White House and the Congress, Kissinger chose his line, and he did so promptly and willingly."

Pointing out that Kissinger's sympathies and dislikes in his memoirs are quite obvious, IZVESTIYA writes that the author of the memoirs reserves the high-sounding epithets and expressions of admiration for Chinese leaders.

This servility of former Harvard intellectual to the Beijing rulers has both subjective and objective reasons, the newspaper writes. Kissinger belongs to the school of Washington geopoliticians that would like to play "the China card".

Touching upon the part of Kissinger's memoirs dealing with Soviet-American relations, particularly with the 1972 Moscow summit meeting, IZVESTIYA writes: One gets the impression that Kissinger would like to disregard this event completely, but since this is impossible, he treats it according to Washington's present "confrontational" approach. The author tries in every way to misrepresent the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence. Concerning the reason for this "metamorphosis of Kissinger's views", the newspaper stresses that his political opportunism, his unscrupulousness play not the least role by far. Moreover, acquisitory interests combine with his political leanings. But Kissinger's memoirs reveal more than the traits of his personality. Reading the memoirs of the former U.S. secretary of state, one unwittingly ponders on the destinies of the United States, the unscrupulousness of the ruling circles of that country. It is not for nothing that the U.S. ruling circles are stigmatized by the Watergate affair, the symbol of irreversible erosion of all moral values, both human and political ones, in the home and foreign policy of the USA.

PRC ATTEMPTING TO CREATE FOREIGN POLICY 'ACCEPTABLE IMAGE'

LD191748 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

["Beijing's False Coin"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 19, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It is known that to engage in wishful thinking in politics is fraught with unpleasant and sometimes dangerous consequences. But meanwhile it seems that this is what exactly now happens with some Western observers and press publications which, assessing China's policy, assert that Beijing, on rejoining the world affairs, started conducting a more constructive course, that he nearly renounced its previous incendiary Maoist conceptions. The Beijing leader, "gave up the thesis of inevitability of a new world war", reports the West German news agency DPA with reference to the opinion of high-placed Bonn circles. "During his recent tour of West European countries the Premier of the State Council Hua Guofeng did not assert any longer that war is inevitable or it is about to break out", echoed the Hamburg newspaper BILD ZEITUNG. China has acquired an acceptable image, declared the British DAILY TELEGRAPH and noted that during this stay in London Hua Guofeng no longer brandished a Red Book with Mao's bellicose pronouncements.

What is true is true: During his West European voyage the Beijing leader did not brandish a Mao quotations' book. He did not propagandize the thesis about "inevitability of war" and, speaking in London, even announced that, as he said "China is not against detente." All this shows that now in Beijing they are fully aware how unpopular are the bellicose Maoist conceptions in the world. But does it mean that the Chinese top line-up did give up the previous militarist conceptions? Here is an October issue of the Beijing Journal HONGQI. Prominence in that issue is given to a policy article by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, defence minister of the People's Republic of China Xu Xiangqian, designed, as different from Hua's speeches, not for foreigners but, so to say, for domestic use. "We, declared Xu Xiangqian, must proceed from the assumption that war will break out, therefore one should get prepared for war which is to begin soon, which will be large-scale and even nuclear... We must develop some types of nuclear weapons and other most up-to-date equipment and must be ready for war at any time". It is clearly said, isn't it?

But the main thing is even not what has been or has not been uttered by that or other Beijing leader. The main thing is the substance of the Chinese foreign policy. And it shows that Beijing has not given up the great-power militaristic conceptions, but, on the contrary, is doing its utmost to undermine detente, to create new seats of tension, to set different countries and peoples against each other. Is this not borne out by, say, the fact that the Chinese leadership continues submitting territorial claims to neighbouring countries, demanding that China should "include" territories of an area exceeding the territory of the People's Republic of China itself? Is this not borne out by Beijing's armed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Chinese leadership's attempt to usurp the right with the help of force "to teach lessons" to those who are unwilling to shape their policy by the Beijing pattern? But what is to be said about Beijing's continuing course of unrestrained militarization of the country?

And the Chinese premier's West European voyage also obviously pursued the aims hostile to detente: The main content of his numerous declarations and speeches was reduced to attempts to intimidate his Western partners with the non-existent "Soviet threat", to encourage the aggressive NATO circles for escalating the arms race, to implant in Europe the spirit of confrontation.

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CHINA

"China tries to assign to Western Europe the role which it by no means likes--China seeks to turn that part of the continent into a military camp", writes with full ground the Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA, commenting on the results of Hua's trip.

These are the facts. They show that Beijing's assurances that it allegedly also stands for detente, its desire to present things in a way that the Chinese leadership allegedly has given up the Maoist conception of "inevitability of war" are nothing but manoeuvring, a false coin with which the Chinese leadership pays for its own attempt to create in the eyes of the foreign public "an acceptable image" of the Beijing foreign policy.

REVIEW OF NEW SOVIET BOOK "MAOISM WITHOUT MAO"

LD162252 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 16, TASS--TASS commentator Valentin Timoshin writes:

"From the very outset, the key policy statements and practical moves of the new leadership of the PRC have been designed to consolidate Maoism for the future as the ideological and theoretical basis of the party and state." This is the main conclusion made in a new book, "Maoism Without Mao," which has been issued by the Moscow publishers of Political Literature.

The authors of the book, scientists from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, came to this conclusion after analysing extensive factual and documentary material relating to the social, political and international practices of the new Chinese leadership, which replaced Mao Zedong and four closest aids of the "great helmsman" in September-October 1976.

The authors of the book convincingly refute the assertions of certain Western students of China about an alleged process of de-Maoisation, i.e. departure from the basic concept of Mao Zedong and even an alleged "moving away from Mao" in the policy of the present leaders of China.

The change of figures of China's political scene, it is said in the book, does not mean any radical changes in the essence of the regime that was established by Mao Zedong. The current leaders of the PRC continue carrying "Mao's banner" and sticking to the great-power nationalistic platform of Maoism. This was irrefutably shown by China's recent aggression against Socialist Vietnam as well as by Beijing's growing expansion in Southeast Asia and other regions of the world.

The Communist Party of China and the Government of the PRC confirmed more than once, specifically at the 11th Congress of the CPC and the two latest sessions of the Chinese national people's congresses, that they remain committed to the policy proclaimed by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, a policy of turning China at an accelerated pace into a powerful militaristic state. The authors of the book warn that Maoism remains a serious and wicked enemy that should be fought persistently.

KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES INTELLIGENTSIA CONFERENCE

LD202056 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, November 20, TASS--The Kampuchean news agency SPK reports that a conference of representatives of the country's intelligentsia was held here to discuss prospects of Kampuchea's development, the role of the intelligentsia in building a new life in the republic which is now going through a period of regeneration after the nightmarish four-year rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Speaking at the conference Pen Sovan, vice-chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and defence minister stressed that conditions for fruitful work by the intelligentsia have been created in the country after the establishment of truly people's power. He said that those of the doctors, engineers, scientists and men of culture and art who survived Pol Pot's atrocities are now successfully working at hospitals, schools, factories and at state institutions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Pen Sovan exposed and condemned the hegemonistic plans of the Beijing expansionists and international reaction that are trying to distort the real state of affairs in Kampuchea and under the pretext of humanitarian aid to help the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs in the struggle against the Kampuchean people and for the re-establishment of the regime of genocide. He stressed that the peoples of fraternal socialist countries and the world public, who prize peace and justice on earth, are giving active support to the Kampuchean people in building an independent, democratic and peaceful Kampuchea developing along socialist lines.

Participants in the conference unanimously passed a decision to devote all energies to overcoming the consequences of rule by the bloody regime and to take an active part in building a new life under the leadership of the United Front for National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

VIETNAMESE 'NOTE' TO PRC CONDEMNS BORDER PROVOCATIONS

LD211144 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 21, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sent a note to the Foreign Ministry of the PRC stressing that the Chinese side continues occupying a number of sections of the Vietnamese territory, is stepping up preparations for war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam all along the border between the two countries. From March 16, 1979, to this day, Chinese forces staged over one thousand armed provocations on the border, violating sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. This resulted in numerous casualties among peaceful Vietnamese population and caused considerable material damage. Thus, on November 4 a major armed unit of Chinese backed by artillery staged a raid on the Tiga community in Ha Tuyen Province.

The Vietnamese side, says the note of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, condemned this aggression immediately. But the Chinese authorities, resorting to their usual gimmick, tried to pin the blame on Vietnam for the armed clash that took place on the Vietnamese-Chinese border on November 4, thus seeking to cover up their criminal actions against Vietnamese people. The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the note says, condemns this crude manoeuvring and criminal actions of the Chinese ruling circles and demands that the Chinese side should immediately stop armed provocations and encroachments on sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. The Chinese authorities, the note stresses, must bear complete responsibility for all serious consequences of their actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PELSHE-LED DELEGATION TO RCP CONGRESS

LD202224 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, November 20, TASS--The General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received today the CPSU delegation to the 12th RCP Congress, headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Committee of Party Control at the CPSU Central Committee Arvid Pelshe, consisting of Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia Ivan Kalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR ambassador in the Socialist Republic of Romania Vasily Drozdenko.

Present at the meeting were members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP CC, secretaries of the RCP CC Iosif Banc and Virgil Cazacu, member of the RCP CC Traian Dudas.

Arvid Pelshe thanked Nicolae Ceausescu for the invitation to take part in the work of the 12th RCP Congress, conveyed warm greetings from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, wishes of successes to the 12th RCP Congress.

On thanking for the greetings, Nicolae Ceausescu asked for heartfelt greetings and best wishes to the CPSU leadership, the Soviet people and personally to Leonid Brezhnev to be conveyed from him and from the RCP leadership.

During the meeting, opinions were exchanged on the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the existing relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples as well as the mutual desire to expand these relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields in the spirit of the accords reached during the meetings of Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, accords which meet the basic interests of the two parties, countries and peoples.

Some questions of the international situation, of the struggle for peace, of maintaining peace, strengthening detente, supporting the striving of the peoples for social progress and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism were also discussed.

The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP

LD201335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society Central Board devoted to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR was held in Moscow on 16 November.

A speech was delivered at the session by I. Mielcioiu, Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, who stressed that his country bases its international activity upon friendship, cooperation and alliance with the USSR and with all socialist countries.

GENERAL PANESCU WRITES ON ROLE OF ROMANIAN ARMY

LD191545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Maj Gen Dumitru Panescu, deputy chief of general staff of the Romanian Army and deputy chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "In Single Combat Formation": "The Indestructible Cohesion of the Army and People Are the Source of the Might of Socialist Romania's Armed Forces"--first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continues to publish articles by the deputy chiefs of staff of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces under the rubric "In Single Combat Formation." The latest article in this series is published today.

Its indissoluble link with the people is one of the Romanian Army's determining features. Devoted service to the people is the meaning of its existence and its basic function. Stressing this fact, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], president of Romania and supreme commander in chief of the Romanian Armed Forces, said: "The close link between the army and the people from which it emerged, the way in which it is identified with the broad people's masses' ideals of freedom, justice and independence, the invincible determination to defend the land of its ancestors and the people's right to build their life in accordance with their own will permeate the motherland's entire history."

During the Romanian people's historical development their army has always been merged with the people's masses in the battles to overthrow foreign rule and in the struggle for the motherland's freedom and for social progress. The warriors of the well-known Romanian hospodars Mircea the Elder, Stephen the Great or Michael the bold, like the sons of the motherland who struggled valiantly to win state independence in the 1877-1878 war and those who fought the hordes of German imperialism in 1916-1917 were in fact working people to whom the entire people have boundless support.

Special significance for the consolidation of the unity of the army and people and for the elevation of this unity to a higher level is attached to the fact that the Romanian Army at full strength took part in the national antifascist and anti-imperialist armed uprising in August 1944 and in the anti-Hitler war. In response to the ardent appeal of the Communist Party, the Romanian Army and the patriotic armed formations crushed the German troops in fierce fighting and liberated Bucharest and other important centers and a considerable proportion of the country's territory.

Together with the valiant Soviet Army which bore on its shoulders the brunt of World War II and made the decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitler's war machine, the valorous Romanian Army, supported by the entire people who, at the RCP's call "everything for the front, everything for victory," fully mobilized their resources to wage the antifascist war, fought heroically for the liberation of the northwestern part of Romania and then Hungary, Czechoslovakia and part of the territory of Austria--until the total victory over Hitler's Germany. The combat collaboration of the Romanian and Soviet servicemen was cemented in the joint fighting by the Romanian Army and the Soviet Army for the definitive destruction of fascism. The traditional relations between our peoples were raised to a new, higher level and under the conditions of the building of socialism and communism in our countries, led to the consolidation of Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation and solidarity.

After the victory of the social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberating revolution, the Romanian Army, against the background of fundamental transformations in the country's life, firmly adopted the progressive positions of the working class.

Created, educated and led by the RCP, profoundly devoted to the motherland, people and party, well equipped, thoroughly trained and fully aware of its role in society, the Romanian Army now is a modern military organism ready to fulfill its duties for the sake of the people's supreme interests. Steadily following the domestic and foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, it is fulfilling its tasks, which consist exclusively in insuring the Romanian people's peaceful labor and safeguarding the country's sovereignty, national independence and integrity.

Proceeding from a profound dialectical-materialist analysis of history and from the revolutionary scientific concept of the unity and indivisibility of the creation and defense of the socialist motherland, in his works Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has clearly depicted the historical, social and national roots of the indestructible cohesion of the army and people and its specific forms and the main directions of its development at the present time.

The further consolidation of the monolithic unity of the Romanian Army and the people to whom it belongs is a direct reflection of the process of the constant consolidation of the cohesion of the entire Romanian nation and all working people--without national discrimination--around the RCP on the firm basis of the revolutionary transformations in the country's sociopolitical and economic life. The basis of the indestructible link between the Romanian Army and the people and its constant strengthening is rooted above all in the fact that the military organism is an inalienable component of Romania's socialist sociopolitical system and its content and nature reflect the essence and nature of present-day Romanian society.

The Romanian Army has a full complement of cadres produced from the ranks of the working people. They are distinguished by their rich military and general culture, thorough operational-tactical and special training, high socialist awareness and sense of responsibility in their work. The servicemen doing their military service are the sons of workers, peasants and of people employed in mental labor who have come to the army from various spheres of socialist building; they have all graduated from lyceums, vocational colleges or 10-grade general education schools, which enables them rapidly to become real servicemen.

One of the main sources of the granite-strong unity of the army and people is the strategy of the creation and defense of the socialist motherland. In the context of this strategy, the indissoluble link between the army and the people insures both the successful implementation of socialist building and also the enhancement of the motherland's defense potential.

The RCP's concept defining the defense of the socialist motherland as the cause and the creative work of the entire people--a concept in whose substantiation Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has played a decisive role--imparts special strength to the unity of the army and people. The close link between the army, all elements of the national defense system and the entire nation and their participation in the defense of socialist and revolutionary gains represents an insuperable wall in the way of those who would like to encroach on the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania.

It is with a feeling of noble satisfaction that the Romanian Army makes its contribution to bringing about imposing socialist achievements and to augmenting the motherland's economic might, aware that all this is a guarantee of firm defense capability. In turn, the Romanian people provide everything necessary for the army to be capable of fulfilling the tasks which have been set it. The fact that it is furnished with high-quality armaments and combat equipment--an increasingly large proportion of which is supplied by our own industry--insures the mobility and maneuverability of the units and formations and also the great power of their fire and precision of action.

Proceeding from the Romanian Army's role as a school of political, patriotic, revolutionary and military education, the commanders and army party organs and organizations and the organs and organizations of the Union of Communist Youth are developing in all servicemen a deep love for, and boundless devotion to, the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the RCP and to the cause of peace and socialism. At the same time the Romanian servicemen are educated in a spirit of international solidarity with all socialist countries, with the communist and workers parties, the working people of the whole world, the peoples struggling for freedom, independence and progress, and all anti-imperialist forces. Together with the entire nation, they also firmly support Romania's foreign policy aimed at developing relations with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with all states without distinction as to social system--on the basis of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, full equality and mutual advantage, nonuse of force or the threat of force, and the sacred right of every people to decide their fate for themselves without any outside interference.

In full accordance with this policy, the Romanian Army is developing relations of cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries and all socialist countries. At the same time it is developing friendly relations with the armies of a number of developing countries and other states, proceeding from the conviction that it is possible to get to know each other better by this means.

Within the framework of cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, the Romanian Army takes an active part in the multilateral exchange of experience, in measures carried out with a view to improving the training of staffs, modernizing the training and educational process and relevant methodology, and in the discussion of questions of military education. It also maintains ties in the sphere of culture, amateur artistic activity and sport.

Answering the command of the motherland and the Romanian people and the orders of the supreme commander in chief of Socialist Romania's Armed Forces, the Romanian Army is fully determined to fulfill its duty within the framework of the Warsaw Pact in the event of imperialist aggression in Europe against the countries belonging to this pact. Of course, Romania, like the other pact states, consistently advocates the simultaneous dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. But as long as the pact exists and subsequently--on the basis of existing bilateral agreements between Romania and the socialist countries--the Romanian Army will fulfill its duties in rebuffing any aggressor and will strengthen its cooperation and solidarity with the friendly armies. Emphasizing yet again the special concern manifested by the RCP with respect to the consolidation of the motherland's defense capability, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "...our army is developing active cooperation with the armies of the socialist countries and other friendly states, being ever ready to fulfill the commitments it has undertaken within the framework of its alliances and its duties in the event of imperialist aggression."

The relations of cooperation and solidarity between the Romanian Army and the armies of the other socialist countries are implemented under the conditions of each of these countries' responsibility for its own defense and the inalienable right of each socialist state and each communist party to take decisions on the basis of sovereignty on questions of training and using its own army. Life shows that the concern of each socialist country for the consolidation of its defense capability is a task of supreme responsibility to the people of that country and at the same time an important condition for enhancing socialism's defense might. The better equipped each army is, the better trained and the more devoted it is to its people's interests, the higher the defense capability of the socialist countries as a whole. In this spirit the RCP and the Romanian Government are taking all necessary steps to enhance the Romanian Army's combat might and its equipping, the training and education of the personnel, the constant consolidation of the unity of the army and people and the intensification of Romania's entire defense potential.

The 12th RCP Congress will be held from 19 through 24 November. It will define the key lines for our country's further development and for the implementation of the party's program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society and for Romania's progression toward communism. Preparation for the congress is for all Romanian Army servicemen an inspiring stimulus to insure a new, higher quality in all spheres of their activity, to constantly enhance the combat readiness of units and formations, and to strengthen the motherland's defense capability. In preparing for the party congress, the Romanian servicemen are reaffirming their determination always to serve our people loyally, to defend their revolutionary gains, and steadily pursue the RCP's domestic and foreign policy aimed at creating a comprehensively developed socialist society and communism in Romania and at insuring peace and progress and the peoples' freedom and independence.

YUGOSLAV-SOVIET CULTURAL COMMISSION MEETS IN BELGRADE

LD201716 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 20, TASS--The first meeting of the mixed Soviet-Yugoslav commission on cultural cooperation was held here. A broad and fruitful exchange of views took place on the state of cultural ties between the two countries and the prospects of further developing and deepening them.

The commission's next meeting will be held in Moscow in 1980.

GRISHIN LEADS MOSCOW CITY DELEGATION TO PRAGUE

LD202316 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague, November 20, TASS--Speaking today at the meeting of the Czechoslovak public, Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, highly assessed foreign policy of Czechoslovakia which is striving together with other socialist countries for consolidating peace, disarmament.

He is heading a delegation of the Soviet capital that arrived here on the occasion of Moscow's days in Prague.

Viktor Grishin said that an invaluable contribution to developing cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is being made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak. This was reaffirmed during the Crimea meeting in the summer of this year.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER COSSIGA

ID202010 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 20 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Rome, November 20, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev, who is here on an official visit at the head of a delegation of the foreign affairs commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting today with the Chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers Francesco Cossiga and had a conversation with him.

They discussed questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Italy and also topical international problems.

The USSR Ambassador in Italy Nikita Ryzhov was present at the meeting.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO SPAIN

Arrival Statement

ID191606 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 19 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Madrid, November 19, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Spanish Government. He was welcomed at the airport by Spain's Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, and other officials.

Andrey Gromyko made the following statement at the airport:

Our official visit to Madrid is being carried out in the light of the mutual striving for developing contacts between statesmen of the Soviet Union and Spain.

It took us only five hours to fly from Moscow. The road to normalising Soviet-Spanish relations was not short. And if now the Soviet Union and Spain are applying efforts to ensure that the level of relations between them does not lag behind the level of their relations with other countries, this is a natural phenomenon. It is conditioned both by the process of detente and the striving of both countries for establishing normal cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

We have no doubts that the state and prospects of bilateral relations, as well as cardinal international problems will be examined in the course of the forthcoming conversations and negotiations in the light of deepening international detente and consolidating peace. The concern for this permeates all activities of the Soviet Union in the international arena. The same concern permeates the new peace initiatives recently advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

I would like to extend the best wishes on behalf of the Soviet people to the whole people of Spain and residents of its wonderful capital--Madrid.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Talks with Suarez

ID201208 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, November 20, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, now staying here on an official visit, had a meeting today with the chairman of the Government of Spain, Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez. During a friendly and businesslike conversation the two sides noted the existence of considerable opportunities for advancing Soviet-Spanish relations in various fields. They discussed a number of topical international problems of mutual interest, specifically those relating to the situation in Europe.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a dinner in honour of Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Orejua Aguirre.

Conversation with Carrillo

ID211036 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, November 21, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko now staying in Spain on an official visit had a conversation today with General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain Santiago Carrillo. The conversation passed in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Spain.

SWEDISH GROUND FORCES COMMANDER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

ID201828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0625 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS--Lt Gen N. Skold, commander of the Swedish Ground Forces, arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit yesterday, the army paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reported today.

At Sheremetyevo Airport the guest from Sweden and his entourage were met by Army Gen Ivan Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of ground forces and USSR deputy minister of defence, and other Soviet generals and officers. A guard of honor found by troops of the Moscow Garrison was drawn up on the runway. General Skold received the report from the officer in charge of the guard of honor and inspected the ranks of Soviet servicemen.

Meeting with Ustinov

ID201830 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 20, TASS--Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, received today Lieutenant General Nils Skold, commander of the Land Forces of Sweden, now in the Soviet Union on an official visit. They touched upon a number of questions of mutual interest. Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, and General of the Army Ivan Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Land Forces, deputy minister of defence of the USSR, took part in the conversation.

The commander of the Land Forces of Sweden arrived in Moscow on Monday.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER SURVEYS TRADE WITH W. EUROPE

ID131554 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--The development of trade between the Soviet Union and West European countries is characterized by a high and stable pace. This has been stated in Moscow at a press conference today by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Aleksey Manzhulo. In a period from 1970 to 1978 the USSR's foreign trade with West European states quadrupled, reaching last year almost 15,000 million roubles. In the first half of 1979 the USSR's trade with West European countries increased, on the whole, by more than 17 percent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1978, amounting to 8,400 million roubles. Major trade partners among these countries are the FRG, Finland, Italy, France, Britain.

The USSR exports to Western Europe mainly energy-carriers-oil and oil products, natural gas, solid fuel. Deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment to West European markets increased in 1978 by more than 12 percent, reaching about 270 million roubles.

From Western Europe the Soviet Union imports machinery and equipment, including complete sets of equipment for the chemical, timber, pulp-and-paper, metallurgical, gas, automobile and other industries, and also ships and ship equipment. Prominent on the import list are ferrous metal rolled stock, pipes, consumer goods and raw materials to make them, various chemical products and dyes.

Along with the growth of traditional trade, new forms of economic links and industrial cooperation became broadly developed in the USSR's trade and economic relations with West European countries, specifically in the construction of industrial complexes and projects in the Soviet Union and in West European countries, including on a compensation basis.

Other forms of economic and industrial cooperation are also developing. A number of large projects are going up in the Soviet Union with the participation of Finnish firms, specifically the Svetogorsk pulp-and-paper complex.

The recent years witnessed a major expansion in the exchange of licences, patents and technology between the USSR and West European countries.

Contacts and negotiations on establishing relations and concluding an agreement between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community are not continuing. The CEMA session, which was held in Moscow in June this year, reaffirmed the readiness of the CEMA and the CEMA-member countries to conclude an agreement with the European Economic Community and the EEC member countries on the basis of equality of the sides in the interests of all-European cooperation.

Elimination of all sorts of restrictions on trade with the USSR and other socialist countries, which exist in West European states would help further develop trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and those countries.

Broad trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and West European countries, put on a long term and large-scale basis, said Aleksey Manzhulo in conclusion, promotes stronger goodneighbourly cooperation in the European Continent and can serve as a positive example of the development of relations between countries with different socio-economic systems.

KHOMEYNI: HOSTAGES TO BE TRIED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD211125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS roundup dated 18 November: "Iranian Events"]

[Excerpt] New York--The sole condition for the release of all the American citizens being held hostage in the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran is the extradition of the former shah to Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni stated today in an interview with correspondents of U.S. radio and television companies. Otherwise those hostages against whom espionage activity is proved will be tried and punished in accordance with the law, he stated.

ANTI-IRANIAN 'PRESSURE CAMPAIGN' CONTINUES IN U.S.

LD211127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS reports under general headline: "Around Events in Iran"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 19 November--The White House has confirmed that three Americans who worked in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, including two black servicemen, left Iran today.

A White House spokesman reported that President J. Carter is continuing consultations with his advisers on the question of U.S. policy vis-a-vis Iran.

A State Department spokesman refused to comment on reports in the press that the former shah of Iran may move to Mexico in the next few days.

The campaign of pressure on Iran is intensifying in the United States. In a speech in Austin (Texas) H. Baker, leader of the Republican minority in the Senate, called for "more resolute measures" to be taken against Iran and in particular for the Iranian Embassy in Washington to be closed. M. Dayan, former Israeli foreign minister who is currently in New York, has also joined in the anti-Iranian campaign. In a speech at a meeting of a Zionist federation he declared that the United States must take "military action" to free the hostages. According to him, the military airfields in the Sinai "must and can" be used for such an action.

Ali Aga, Iran's charge d'affaires ad interim in the United States, has appeared on television to give an account of Iran's position on the question of the hostages. He said that a carefully orchestrated anti-Iranian campaign has been mounted in the United States.

The National Association of Negro Priests has demanded that the U.S. President hand over the former shah to the Iranian people and return to Iran the valuables he exported. A statement adopted by a conference of this organization, which has just ended in Detroit, points out that "the shah is a criminal and must be treated as such."

President J. Carter's decision to freeze Iranian deposits in American banks has caused considerable concern both inside the United States and among Washington's European allies. As the New York TIMES writes today, this measure "is being subjected to growing criticism from other countries' governments and central banks, which fear that it will exacerbate future economic difficulties since it will undermine still more confidence in the dollar."

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

COUNTERFEIT IRANIAN CURRENCY FOUND IN TEHRAN EMBASSY

LD202028 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 20, TASS--A State Department spokesman has confirmed that another ten staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran were released and had left Iran.

The spokesman said that the United States had not changed its intention not to extradite the shah to the Iranian authorities. He added that any decision of the shah to leave the United States ought to be his own.

A FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reported meanwhile with reference to well-informed Mexican sources that President Carter had asked the Mexican Government to issue the former Iranian shah, who is now in the U.S., a tourist visa for a period of six months.

The U.S. authorities have provided police to protect the shah in addition to his own bodyguards. According to UPI, the authorities fear that the shah might become the target of an assassination attempt.

In connection with Ayatollah Khomeyni's statement that the American Embassy in Tehran had turned into a "nest of espionage", the State Department spokesman said that all classified documents of the embassy were destroyed before it was seized and for this reason the Iranian authorities had no evidence to prove that the U.S. Embassy had engaged in espionage.

Tehran, November 20, TASS--The American Embassy in Tehran was a centre that circulated throughout Iran counterfeit new Iranian banknotes, it was stated by Lilian Johnson, one of the ten hostages who were released yesterday. She said that more than one million dollars were spent on the printing of these bills and on smuggling them into Iran through the territory of Turkey. The purpose of this operation, she said, was to undermine the Iranian economy.

The newspaper JOMHURIYE ESLAMI, that published this report, writes that the students had seized a certain quantity of counterfeit money in the U.S. Embassy. Lilian Johnson said that the plates from which the bills were printed were also kept at the embassy but were taken out of Iran shortly before the seizure of the embassy. She also said that until recently some Iranian leaders were in constant contact with the Americans and received from them money and confidential information.

London, November 20, TASS--British naval ships together with American and French ships are conducting a constant "vigil" off the shores of the Arabian Peninsula. As reported by THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, a British naval task force, consisting of the missile destroyer "Norfolk" and five frigates, is now taking part in exercises in the Arabian Sea together with the American aircraft carrier "Midway", the missile cruiser "Brainbridge" and other U.S. ships. Another group of British ships, headed by the destroyer "Antrim" is expected in that area next May. As reported by THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, the NATO allies have reached an agreement that ships of at least one of the three powers--United States, Britain or France--should be at all times in direct proximity of the Persian Gulf and ready for action in "hot spots."

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO RESUME TALKS WITH KURDISH LEADERS

LD202326 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 20, TASS--A delegation of the central authorities has studied questions connected with preparations for the concluding stage of talks with Kurdish leaders on the settlement of the problem of Iranian Kordestan.

One of the members of the delegation, Sabbaghian, told the newspaper BAMDAD that the subsequent meetings with Kurdish religious and political leaders will be held both in Kordestan and Tehran. He stressed that the demands of the Kurdish people will be studied and satisfied as far as possible.

The Tehran TIMES writes that the Kurdish leaders have set up a coordinating committee headed by the religious and political leader of Iranian Kordestan Hoseyni. It includes representatives of all Kurdish political groupings, including the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan. As stated by the paper, it is a task of the committee to come out at the talks with the delegation of the central authorities from uniform positions on behalf of the entire Kurdish people.

A message to the Kurdish people from Ayatollah Khomeyni, broadcast by Tehran Radio, says that the Iranian leadership has started solving the Kurdish question in all seriousness. But, the message notes, the difficulties are so numerous that their removal will require much time.

BOVIN VIEWS KURDISH SITUATION, TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

LD201526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

["Topical Problems of International Life" program; Aleksandr Bovin commentary: "Iran and the Kurdish Question"]

[Text] Urgent attempts have been made recently in the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop the fratricidal war in Kordestan and to find a political solution to the Kurdish question. What is the essence of this issue and what role does it play in the life of present-day Iran? I shall try to answer this briefly:

Above all Iran is a multinational country. Apart from Iranians, five other major ethnic groups live there. These are the Kurds, the Baluchis, Arabs, Turkomans and Azarbayjanis. Naturally every one of these groups has its own language, its customs, culture, and own historical tradition. However, and this is understandable, the shah's regime denied the national minorities their distinctive characters. These decades of military bureaucratic centralization and of assimilation policy, slowed down the development of national outlying areas and oppressed and demeaned millions of people.

The exile of the shah and the victory of the people's revolution awakened expectations and hopes. Democracy also means the democratic solution of the national question. This is an axiom. But if axiomatic principles do not require proof in mathematics, it is a different matter in politics. Axioms have to be proved in politics and this is done not infrequently by bloodshed. It cannot be said that the new post-shah Tehran has in principle disclaimed the need to meet halfway the aspirations of the national minorities. One has to say, it must be said, that the authorities have evidently not been in a hurry there to do this. The consequences have not kept us waiting. A wave of demonstrations and mass disorder rolled through all the national outlying areas of Iran.

Well, in four out of five cases the authorities were able to master the situation. This fifth case happens to be Kordestan. In the middle of August it became clear that the Kurds were not succumbing to any exhortations and were ready to fight in earnest, under arms, for the implementation of their national rights. Tehran's response was harsh and unequivocal. On 18 August Ayatollah Khomeyni declared himself the supreme head of the Islamic armed forces and demanded that the army and gendarmerie resolutely put down the Kurdish insurgents. On the following day, by a decree of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan and other political organizations of the Kurds were banned.

Abdollah Qassemli, secretary general of this Democratic Party, and Ezzedin Hoseyni, religious leader of the Sunni Kurds, were branded as traitors, counterrevolutionaries, agents of Zionism, agents of American imperialism, and so on. One can think of many such words.

On 2 September a general offensive by regular troops got underway. There were certainly enough troops there--three infantry divisions, two armored ones and an airborne landing brigade. Well, these troops began the offensive and Guards of the Islamic Revolution began the offensive along with them. The detachments of the insurgents--the forces were very unequal--the detachments of the insurgents moved away into inaccessible mountain regions. In the regions captured by the government troops Islamic revolutionary tribunals, which were led by yet another ayatollah, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, began raging. On 1 October, the Iranian minister of the interior at the time, Sabbaghian, said officially that the government was fully in control of the situation in Kordestan and that there were no problems in that part of the country.

However, the further progress of events showed that this statement was obviously premature. At the end of the first 10 days of October the insurgents went over to a counter-offensive. At this time they were beginning to understand both in Tehran and Qom that executions by firing squad, bombardments and repressions would not make it possible to find a way out of the Kurdish crisis. A very characteristic statement was made at the time by Bani Sadr--he is a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council and now he is the minister [as received] of foreign affairs. At the time he said that the government was 80 percent to blame for the complex situation in Kordestan.

As awareness of this was apparently spreading in Tehran, in the middle of October a state minister, Daryush Foruhar, was on his way to Kordestan. He is himself a Kurd by nationality and, as a matter of fact, there were rumors in Tehran that he had met and conducted talks with Hoseyni, a religious leader of the Kurds. The government, it is true, officially refuted these rumors but nevertheless on 21 October Bazargan, the prime minister at the time, visited Khomeyni in Qom and presented to him the peace proposals of the Kurds which Foruhar, as it so happens, had brought. On the same day,--21 October--Khomeyni received at his residence a group of radio and television workers from Tehran. He addressed them and set out his understanding of the Kurdish question. The text of this is somewhat long but I shall nevertheless read it because it is always more interesting to have the original instead.

This is what Khomeyni said: There are people in Kordestan who have deviated from Islam. These are foreign agents who are conducting propaganda against the Islamic revolution. Abroad we are being called neofascist dictators, even worse than Hitler. Money, arms and guerrillas are being sent to Kordestan from abroad. The external and internal enemies of the revolution, Khomeyni continued, have lost their positions in Iran. This is why they are creating chaos here and are trying to separate Kordestan, and then Khuzestan, Baluchestan and other regions from Iran and to tear our country into pieces. And then Khomeyni continued: In several days we could deal with the Kurdish democrats in open battle but we cannot do anything in so far as the democrats have merged with the Kurdish population. If we start decisive actions against the democrats then many civilian Kurds, women and children will be killed. Of course, Khomeyni said, if the democrats, God forbid, undertake any action, then the whole Kurdish population will perish and we want the Kurds to survive. May the Kurds themselves, loyal to Islam, cleanse their villages and towns of those who oppose Islam. May they hand over to us counterrevolutionaries. We have declared an amnesty for all democrats apart from a number of leaders. We do not want fratricide. We want to conduct affairs peacefully, moderately and in a fraternal manner.

Well that is what Khomeyni said. And in accordance with these, generally speaking, fine words about how one should conduct affairs in a peaceful and brotherly manner, a special governmental delegation was formed during those very days for talks with the Kurds. Included in it were four ministers: Mostafa Chamran, minister of defense; Sabbaghian, minister of the interior; Yadollah Sahabi, minister of state; and Foruhar, whom I have already mentioned, was the fourth. On 31 October, government troops received an order to stop combat operations. An identical order was given by the leadership of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan to its detachments.

The military actions stopped altogether and on 2 November this special governmental delegation flew to Mahabad--a city in Kordestan--and there talks started, involving both Qassemli and Hoseyni from the Kurdish side. On the eve of these talks, the leader of the Sunni Kurds set forth the demands of the Kurds. The main ones are: the granting of full autonomy to Kordestan--political, economic and cultural--as an organic part of the sovereign Iranian state; the holding of talks with real representatives of the Kurdish people; the handing over to the Kurdish revolutionary forces of positions for maintaining the internal security of Kordestan; the elimination of any kind of interference by the army in the internal affairs of Kordestan; the handing over of Kordestan's internal affairs to the jurisdiction of the Kurdish chamber of deputies and Kurdish government; and a few others.

The first stage of the talks--they went on for over a week--the first stage of the talks ended on 11 November. I do not know what they agreed on in Mahabad, nor what they could not manage to agree on, since the talks were private and their results were not published anywhere. Nevertheless, we know what the speaker of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, Hasan Habibi, said. He said that after discussing the report of the governmental delegation, great hopes emerged for the council. It is also known that Khomeyni gave his consent to continuation of the talks. This means that the talks were not without results.

It is, of course, easy to understand that there are many difficulties ahead. Passions have become too heated there. Extremist elements are operating on both poles, whose unrealistic position is aimed at destroying any agreement. Thus, for example, a member of the same revolutionary council, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is currently carrying out the duties of minister of the interior, said the following: In Iran there are no national minorities at all. This is why there is no one with whom to hold political talks. This position is also supported, as the Tehran TIMES wrote recently, by the influential Guards of the Islamic Revolution, and not only by them.

After all, the Kurdish question has deep historic roots. The origin of the Kurds' history has so far been comparatively poorly studied. On the whole, all recognize that they have been living here at the junction of present day Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria for more than a thousand years. According to various estimates there are now from 15 to 20 million Kurds in the territory of the whole of Kurdestan--which includes not only Iranian Kordestan but other areas where Kurds are living. The territory of the whole of Kurdestan is approximately equal to the area of Great Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark together.

The history of the Kurds is tragic. They have never been united and have never been free. Up to the first decades of our century Kurdestan remained completely in the power of a feudal nobility. The continuous skirmishes between their vassals and the rule of foreign vassals, Turkish and Persian ones, perpetuated the backwardness, poverty and illiteracy. As recently as the 1950's approximately 90 percent of the Kurds were unable to read or write.

Perhaps the pivot of the Kurds' history during the past five centuries has been the endless uprisings and wars against the Osman Empire and Persia which divided Kurdistan in 514. These uprisings and wars were led by vassals, the nobility and religious leaders.

The thirst for power and riches was very likely what motivated them. Therefore they were unable to unite and were unable to win a victory. Only on the borderline between the 19th and 20th centuries did the Kurdish liberation movement gradually begin to overcome these narrow feudal limits and acquire modern political forms. The recarving of the political map of the Near and Middle East which was carried out after World War I--the new states of Syria and Iraq appeared then--all this, of course, broke up Kurdistan even more. Events had already taken their course in Turkey, Iran and Iraq. Everywhere the erosion of the previous tenor of life and the growth of the Kurds' national consciousness and the appearances of progressive political organizations is characteristic of the most recent decades. I reminded you of all this in order to put the present events in Iranian Kurdistan into a proper perspective. They have not, of course, been inspired by the external enemies of the Iranian revolution. They also arose, of course, against the will of its internal enemies, although the former and the latter will use them if they have the opportunity to use the tension in Kurdistan to the detriment of the new Iran.

The events in Kurdistan have their internal logic which is determined primarily by the centuries-long history of the Kurdish people's struggle for survival as an entity, and, second, by the nature of the present era which is irreconcilable with any manifestations of national inequality. Therefore, naturally, we Soviet people cannot but welcome the positive changes for the better in solving the Kurdish question which, it seems, are beginning to be seen there now. Satisfying the just demands of the Kurdish people is an important task of the Iranian revolution. The faster and the more thoroughly it is solved the better for all, both for the Kurds and for Iran as a whole.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM KHOMEYNI

LD201420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has received a telegram from Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni. The telegram expresses gratitude for his condolences and sympathy over the earthquake in Khorastan.

MOSQUE SEIZED BY ARMED GROUP IN MECCA, HOSTAGES HELD

LD210958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] An armed group, whose members are mostly of Iranian descent, has seized one of the central mosques in the purely Muslim town of Mecca, Saudi Arabia. According to foreign news agencies, the raiders are holding over 30 people as hostages in the mosque. The raiders' demands are not yet known. Communications with Saudi Arabia have been disrupted.

The Saudi delegation led by Crown Prince Fahd, which is taking part in the work of the conference of heads of state and governments of Arab countries in Tunis, has decided to return urgently to Saudi Arabia.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

SKACHKOV, ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER MEET IN ALGIERS

LD201209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] Algiers--On 13 November M. Abdelghani, member of the National Liberation Front Party and prime minister of Algeria, received S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is head of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Algerian Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, whose fifth session is taking place in the Algerian capital. During the meeting questions of the further development of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between Algeria and the USSR were discussed.

PRAVDA NOTES SOVIET AID TO ALGERIA IN ANNIVERSARY ARTICLE

LD201437 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 November 1979 publishes on page 4 a 1,200-word Algiers dispatch from correspondent Yu. Vladimirov under the heading "Algeria: Years of Renewal." In connection with the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, Vladimirov traces political development in the country since the revolution, in particular the adoption in 1976 of the national charter and the structure of the one-party system. He also notes industrial progress in the last 25 years. He states:

"The Soviet people have also made a contribution to Algeria's achievements in past years. People here have not forgotten the army engineers who, in the first years after liberation, rendered harmless hundreds of hectares of minefields left by the colonialists. Today teachers and geologists, land reclamation workers and sports trainers, oilmen and gas workers work here... The Soviet people are preparing to commission the second phase of the metallurgical combine at El Hadjar, drilling a ventilation drift at the (El-Abede) mine and organizing technological processes at the window glass plant in Oran and the (Ismail) mercury enterprise in (Asabe). More than 2 million patients a day pass through the hands of Soviet medical personnel working in 30 cities in the country. It would be difficult to list all the spheres in which Soviet-Algerian cooperation is developing successfully.

ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE OPENS IN TUNIS

LD201310 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, November 20, TASS--The conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries was opened here today. The leaders of 20 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization are to discuss topical problems of the region, including the question of strategy of joint actions by Arab countries in face of Israel's continuing aggression, the situation in Lebanon and wider support for the Palestine resistance movement.

Speaking at the opening of the conference was Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who emphasized a particular significance of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference for consolidation of Arab unity and cohesion. Then the participants in the meeting were greeted by President of the Tunisian Republic Habib Bourguiba and General Secretary of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi. They called for closer unity of Arab ranks and for opposing unity of action of Arab countries to Israel's aggression and other threats from outside.

COMMENTARY ON AGREEMENT AT RHODESIA CONFERENCE

Legitimacy of Patriotic Front

LD190700 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2030 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to news agencies, agreement has been reached in principle at the Rhodesia conference in London on the period of transition to independence. A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front reported that this agreement provides for the full participation of the front's units in the preparations for holding new elections in the country. Here is a commentary by Georgiy Tanov:

Western comments are confined to a list of concessions made by the participants in the conference--The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the Smith-Muzorewa regime and Britain. In our opinion, however, the London conference could be described differently: The conference was an example of a tenacious struggle during which the British Government resorted to actions openly aimed at provoking the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, and at demoralizing, isolating and excluding it from the solution of the Rhodesia problem. These actions were accompanied by aggressive and punitive raids by the Salisbury and Pretoria racists against the frontline states.

This conference was not a game of concessions, it was a tenacious struggle. What results were achieved? One at least is already obvious. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and its armed forces, developed during the combat against racism and colonialism, gained legal status as a participant with full rights in the transitional period. This means that it was impossible to disarm the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front--the legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe liberation forces--politically, militarily or organizationally.

It was impossible to crush those whom London until recently had described as terrorists and bandits. The London conference has shown that the days when it was possible to decide the fate of southern Africa without the participation of the progressive forces of the area are gone. It has also shown the uselessness of the strategy of support for puppet structures. The actual resolution on the holding of new elections with the equal participation of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, exposes, whether London wanted that or not, the farce that led Muzorewa to the office of prime minister.

The London meetings completely exposed the fabrications of Western propaganda to the effect that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front had no peaceful or constructive proposals. The London talks have also shown the falsity of the racist Western allegation that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front is afraid of taking part in elections, or in other words, that it does not trust the votes of the Zimbabwe people.

Finally, we are also in a position to discuss the failure of the attempts to set the national liberation movements in southern Africa against the frontline countries. Rhodesia is thus about to enter an exceptionally important stage--the period of transition. But transition to what? The future of the Zimbabwe people depends on it, at least in the next few years.

The seriousness of the situation has not yet been eliminated. The obviously hasty decision by London to lift economic sanctions while the Salisbury racist regime is still alive cannot but be viewed as a warning to this. One cannot fail to consider the Western option of calling for military intervention by Pretoria in Rhodesia's affairs. One also cannot forget those who have been getting rich for decades by exploiting the Africans of Zimbabwe, primarily British enterprise, industrialists and financiers.

It is in their power to achieve concrete results, Prime Minister Thatcher said a few days ago, thus expressing her hopes for a well determined future for Zimbabwe.

Intransigence of Salisbury

LD201846 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Our news analyst Aleksandr Fedorov comments on the talks in London making way for the transitional period leading to the independence of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. This is what he writes:

There have been many conferences and meetings on Rhodesia attended by all the parties concerned. Unfortunately they only delayed the settlement. Some of the conferences were aimed at providing Smith with a respite to strengthen his military machinery, others as an opportunity for accusing the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front of being intractable. As a result, both blacks and whites suffered. Now the London conference has come very close to resolving the problem; It is difficult to make any forecast for the time being, but one thing is obvious: Events at the conference have shown that the true representatives of the African people aren't the African ministers included in the puppet cabinet for the sake of camouflage, but the liberation forces united by the Patriotic Front. The program of the front that leaves no room for apartheid and provides for equal rights for both whites and blacks, is supported by the indigenous population and by many white settlers. So it can be concluded that in the elections the people will vote for those who have proved their intention to free the nation from suffering. This is what Salisbury fears most of all.

Last Saturday the authorities warned once again that they would not permit any meetings of the supporters of the front. Now the most important issue is a ceasefire. Two years ago the Smith cabinet, relying on its military superiority, wouldn't even think of a ceasefire. Now the Patriotic Front is in control of the greater part of the country. However, the issue is still quite acute. Judging by what General Walls says, his plans for the division of forces are aimed at deploying the front units in such a way as to deprive them of the possibility of keeping effective control over the events in the country. This trick can reduce all peaceful agreements to nothing. The same can be said about the activity of the British governor who is to control the troops before the elections and who can easily give preference to the Smith-Muzorewa security forces.

Following the half-hour plenary session last Friday, Lord Carrington said that if the speed of the talks was slowed down this would disappoint the public in Zimbabwe. That was a fair comment, but speed isn't the main thing for the people who have been awaiting peace for 14 years now. The public in Zimbabwe would not only be disappointed, it will lose all hope in the future if certain people resumed their attempts to protect their own selfish interests instead of those of the Zimbabwe people.

Threat of Intervention

LD200026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2014 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Muzorewa, the puppet prime minister of Rhodesia, has stated in an interview for South African television that he would welcome an invasion of Rhodesian territory by the South African Army, if the results of the forthcoming elections in the country lead to chaos. Muzorewa describes as chaos the possible victory of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front representatives in the elections. Botha, the South African prime minister, also regards the assumption of power by the Patriotic Front as sufficient grounds for armed interference in Rhodesian affairs, as he himself announced recently.

The fact that mutual understanding between Muzorewa and the Rhodesian racists also extends to relations with the puppet racists from the Republic of South Africa has long been no secret. However, public statements by both one and the other side about their readiness to resort to any measures in order to prevent the handing over of power to the genuine representatives of the Zimbabwe people are something new. At the London negotiations Muzorewa at once unconditionally adopted the British plan for a Rhodesia settlement, and was later forced to agree to amendments to this plan which were put forward by the Patriotic Front. But his intentions of keeping himself in the prime minister's seat at any price have manifestly not changed. The question arises: How do the Western protectors of the Salisbury and Pretoria regimes regard such frankness on the part of their wards? Are they really ready to guarantee honest elections in Rhodesia and respect for the results of the voting?

MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANGOLA

FL202139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Nov 79 FL

[Text] A military delegation of the Soviet Union has arrived in the People's Republic of Angola for a friendship and courtesy visit. The Soviet delegation headed by Lt Gen (Nikolay Andrevich), chief of the Soviet Air Force Political Directorate, was invited by the Angolan Defense Ministry.

ANGOLA COMPLAINS OF WESTERN SUBVERSION, AGGRESSION

LD201904 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 20, TASS--A press conference arranged by the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers Party has been held in the capital of Angola. Disclosed at the press conference was a broad subversive campaign which was unleashed by imperialist circles against the Angolan revolution.

International imperialism encourages in every way the undeclared war which the racists of the Republic of South Africa are waging against the People's Republic of Angola, said Adao Manuel Rodrigues, deputy director of the Department of Political and Ideological Education, Propaganda and Information of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party. Counter-revolutionary elements, misinformation and lies are used for subversive operations. The Republic of South Africa constantly commits aggressive acts, violating the sovereignty of Angola. The republic has become an object of a determined psychological and propaganda aggression, he stressed.

The fabrications of Western propaganda have the aim to destabilize the situation in Angola. But the working people of the People's Republic of Angola are confidently following the lines of consolidating independence, building a socialist society, and will ever be true to the behests of the leader of the Angolan revolution Agostinho Neto.

The MPLA-Workers Party discloses the attempts of reaction to isolate Angola from the socialist countries, above all from the USSR and Cuba, which are our truest and tested allies, stressed E.M. Rodrigues.

No attacks shall prevent the Angolan people from discharging its internationalist duty in giving support to the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa in their struggle for genuine freedom and independence.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES ACTION AGAINST COUP PLOT

LD162210 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 16 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, November 16, TASS--The President of the Republic of the Seychelles France Albert Rene made today a radio address to the people saying that the government of the republic has uncovered a conspiracy to overthrow the government. He said that in the course of several months actions, coordinated and financed from abroad, are being taken to destabilize the situation in the country. Thus in October this year, anti-government actions by students were provoked in Victoria, the capital of the country. Under cover of these actions the plotters were planning arson, attacks on police stations, seizure of hostages, for which they formed gangs of hired thugs.

The president said the government knows for sure that a group of foreigners, who were specially sent to the Seychelles for organizing attempts on the lives of its leaders, including the president, are staying in the country. If these plans were carried through, this would be followed by an invasion of gangs of mercenaries from the territory of South Africa. It is known exactly, President Rene said, that the mercenaries are already concentrated at the South African port of Durban and are only waiting for a signal to set out. To maintain security the government arrested a number of persons involved in the conspiracy but the threat has not yet been eliminated. Therefore, the president said, a curfew is introduced in the country as of today and all meetings are banned. Moreover, no vessels are allowed to enter or leave the ports of the Seychelles at night.

In conclusion the president of the republic assured the people that the government is in control of the situation in the country. At the same time he urged all citizens to follow vigilantly the machinations of enemies and to help the government with cutting short subversive activities.

Further Report

LD211038 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, November 21, TASS--The situation in the Seychelles is being gradually normalised after the antigovernment plot has been exposed, said President of the Republic France Albert Rene. He stressed again that the plot was inspired from the outside by the imperialist circles that tried to use for this a gang of mercenaries knocked together abroad. The curfew continues operating in Seychelles capital, Victoria. According to the latest data, the security bodies of the Seychelles arrested more than 70 people who are implicated in the anti-government plot.

I.T. NOVIKOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD201201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Moscow's Guests"]

[Text] On 13 November a delegation of the Mozambique People's Assembly headed by Pascual M. Mocumbi, member of the People's Assembly commission on questions of state and law, visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

I. T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Olympiad-80 organizing committee, had a talk with the members of the delegation.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICAN & CARIBBEAN

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YEPISHEV VISIT TO CUBA

Visits to Monuments

LD191631 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Military Delegation in Cuba"]

[Text] Havana, 12 November--The visiting USSR military delegation headed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, laid a wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti monument of Revolution Square in Havana, visiting the GRANMA memorial and the Maximo Gomez Military Academy. On the same day the members of the Soviet delegation laid wreaths at the memorial complex in honor of the Soviet soldier-internationalist.

The envoys of the Soviet Armed Forces were accompanied by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Central Political Directorate.

Visit to Playa Giron

LD201413 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Visit to Playa Giron"]

[Text] Havana, 14 November--The USSR military delegation which is here, headed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has visited Playa Giron and the Museum of Combat Glory there. Weapons, documents and other articles telling of the Cuban people's defeat of the armed intervention at Playa Giron in April 1961 are exhibited there. The guests from the Soviet Union were told in detail about the role which Washington played in organizing that intervention.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev made an entry in the book of honored visitors to the museum. In a brief speech he highly appraised Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

NEW CIVILIAN PRESIDENT FORMS GOVERNMENT IN BOLIVIA

LD191100 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] La Paz, November 19, TASS--Lidia Gueiler Tejada, Bolivia's provisional president, has completed the consultations with a view to form a government. It is to be sworn in today. In the opinion of observers, the new government will face complicated objectives. It is to ensure the process of democratization in the country and to cope with the economic crisis which is characterized, specifically, by a huge foreign debt and recession in production in the key branches. The Bolivian Workers' Centre, which played the decisive role in rebuffing the military men, who staged a coup de d'etat in Bolivia early this month, called upon the government being formed to take into account the interests of the working people.

Swearing-in of New Cabinet

LD200954 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] La Paz, November 20, TASS--The cabinet of ministers formed by the interim President of the Republic Lidia Gueiler Tejada, was sworn in. Most posts went to representatives of the wing of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Victor Paz Estensoro. The cabinet also includes representatives of the left wing of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and of the Christian Democratic Party. J. Garrett was appointed to be foreign minister and Colonel Miguel Ayroza minister of national defence.

ARTICLE ATTACKS 'ANTISTATE' VIEWS OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

LD191141 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Yulin article under the rubric "Publicist's Notes:" "Obscurantists"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Certain residents of Ashkhabad have recently discovered in their apartment mail-boxes small brochures with different titles but the same contents--slander and lies concealed in a religious veil. In them the lampoonists attempt to whitewash the antisocial, reactionary, illegal activities of the self-styled "apostle" Shelkov and his minions convicted by Tashkentskaya Oblast court. I have before me many letters protesting this so-called literature. I believe that they are certainly not what the authors of this slanderous concoction were reckoning on. For, however slanderers and renegades might dress themselves up, Soviet people have very clearly understood the contents of their writings, correctly evaluated them and put them, where they properly belong. This is probably the most accurate attitude of our people to the writings of the anonymous slanderers: "After briefly scanning the brochure I realized that it is directed against our life, against OUR (my emphasis--Yu. Yu.) policy. I tore up the brochure and threw it into the trash can. A. V. Korolev."

Just so, you gentlemen who disseminate "God's word" and ideas pleasing to God--into the trash can. And ordinary Soviet people evaluate the policy of the party, the state and the people as our own policy, that is, of all the people.

Incidentally, the disseminators of this literature were detained thanks to our citizens' vigilance. When they were caught redhanded, they tried to deny it like cowards.... They even tried to say that their "stuffed" bag did not belong to "anyone." And at the militia they did not so much expatiate on "ideas" as endeavor to avoid punishment, for they could be punished. However, despite the horrors on which the brochures' authors so expatiate and despite the cruelest persecution "for faith," both L. I. Bykov and V. P. Vasilchenko, who paid us the visit from Uzbekistan which ended so unsuccessfully, have been sent home out of humane considerations, considering they have no previous convictions but have families and so forth, as stated in the relevant document.

However, they are not what is at issue. What, then, has prompted these so-called "open letters", "denials" and so forth? The just sentence based on Soviet laws in the case of the "apostle" V. A. Shelkov, leader of a handful of obscurantists and criminals, and the report on that trial by V. Kassis and M. Mikhaylov--"In the Apostle's Bunker"--published in IZVESTIYA 13 May 1979.

The reader will obviously remember that article, which described the illegal, anti-popular, antistate activities of a handful of obscurantists calling themselves "a purely religious association of believers--the all-union Church of True and Free Seventh-day Adventists." Of course, it is absurd to call a handful of renegades, slanderers and illiterate "apostles" and "missionaries" an all-union association. It sounds blasphemous, for example, for the latter-day fighters for individual freedom and for freedom of conscience to allege that they "esteem state power as a divine establishment" and enter "INTO IDEOLOGICAL struggle (my emphasis--Yu. Yu.)" not with Soviet power but with the particular world outlook of the society of godless." [quotation marks as published] You see how splendidly and humanely they put it--"society of godless."

And yet precisely our Soviet, socialist society is a "society of godless." We do not deny it. We are proud of it. For this means that Soviet people are freed from religious prejudices which poison people's consciousness and bar their way to knowledge, light and a free and happy life. The struggle against religion, the "opium of the people," was and still is an important sector of all our ideological, propaganda work.

At the same time, as is known, no one in our country is banned from believing, professing any religion or worshipping any gods. And this is stated with exhaustive clarity in the USSR Constitution, which, incidentally, the so-called missionaries repeatedly cite in their own writings. But anti-Soviet propaganda, the dissemination of deliberately false, slanderous materials and actions directed against the person and calling for laws to be violated really are forbidden, as in any other state, incidentally.

The trial of the group of criminals was open, and the sentence was just and substantiated. Shelkov and his ilk were judged not for their faith but for crimes envisaged in the relevant articles of the criminal code of the Uzbek SSR and other union republics. The most convincing proof that they have been justly convicted and that the so-called Seventh-Day Adventists struggle not against "ideas" but against Soviet power, against the Soviet way of life, against light and truth is provided precisely by the "open letters," "denials" and other dirty writings poisoned with hatred for everything good, right and progressive that has come into being, asserted itself and triumphed in our country.

What is the worth, further, of the "esteem" repeatedly and importunately propagandized by obscurantists for any state power or any "authorities" as a "divine establishment"? For this is not simply some kind of abstract cosmopolitanism but a clearly unpatriotic, hostile principle. And this can best be seen, incidentally in the example of the convicted Shelkov, a "purely religious figure and defender of the law," his associate P. I. Manzhuza and certain other Adventists. Guided by precisely this thesis, they cooperated with the Hitlerites--for which they were convicted and served sentences in the past. The slanderers-deniers even make out that there is an "ulterior motive" for the Soviet court's humaneness--why, they say, were the traitors not sentenced to the highest degree of punishment if they are traitors?

Soviet schools arouse the obscurantists' particular anger and hatred. The "missionaries" themselves and all sorts of "religious figures," to judge from their writings, are not very literate people. At any rate, the majority of the "righteous men" did not rise higher than 6-8 school classes. Of course, education is no use to them. They are perfectly well aware that a widely educated person cannot take on trust their teaching, fanatical dogmas and instructions, will not await Christ's coming on earth one Saturday and will easily get to the bottom of the anti-Soviet theses which the so-called "All-Union Church of True Seventh-Day Adventists" propagandizes. This is the reason for the obscurantists' particularly violent attacks on Soviet schools and public education--one of the greatest gains and achievements of our state and of socialist society. The holy fathers give public education the tag "so-called." They call, no less, for the "nonparticipation of believing children in organizations such as the Pioneer and Komsomol and...Octobrist organizations." They demand that Adventists be enabled to provide "religious education" for children, in other words--to educate the rising generation in the spirit of wild fanaticism and obscurantism, in order that children should observe the dogmas of the Adventist church. In addition, instead of sport, books, the theater, cinema and excursions, they would like children to sing psalms poisoning unstrengthened minds and hearts and alienating children from active, full-blooded life, from light and joy, into the gloom of religious obscurantism.... Of course, a person brought up in such a "Godly spirit" will never be an active member of society, attain high culture or generally become an educated, active member of society or a creative, constructive individual.

Can we agree to such wild fanaticism? Can we not struggle against those who cripple the minds, souls and future of our children? Not afraid of repeating myself here, I remind you once again--among the "figures" who disseminate "denials" and "letters" there are no educated, creative, highly-skilled people. And this is understandable--for it is precisely they who are "models" of education in accordance with "God's law."

Incidentally, the slanderers and wild fanatics very often refer to our Constitution and endlessly maintain that they "are not against" the rights and obligations recorded in the fundamental law. But what about universal compulsory secondary education, against which the churchmen really struggle, ineptly hiding, it is true, behind religious phraseology? Juggling with words, commandments and allegories, in practice the "pure" Adventists urge USSR citizens to avoid fulfilling their sacred duty to serve in the Soviet Army. Equally transparent is another request "to believers"--to keep supposed church secrets, but really to conceal the illegal actions of various kinds of latter-day apostles and to help spread slanderous fabrications and other kinds of antisocial, antistate and, for that matter, inhuman activities. This, incidentally, was spoken of quite graphically and accurately in the article "In the Apostle's Bunker," which so displeased the "saints" of the fanatical church.

This is the true face of the "All-Union Church of True and Free Seventh-Day Adventists." This is what their "denials" and "letters" are worth. Soviet people have evaluated their writings and sermons at their true worth--and consigned them to the trash can!

There is nothing to add to this. This is the truth, which it is impossible not to see and recognize.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD191629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[N. Petrov article under the rubric "Among Books": "A Movement of Millions"]

[Text] At a foremost production workers' conference I heard some say: "Competition is a vast field; guidebooks are needed to help us comprehend the profusion of initiatives and forms and directions in competition, to reveal the logical and natural nature of its further development and to assess progress to date. The collectively authored work "Developed Socialism and the Masses' Creativity" [Razvitoy Sotsializm i Tvorchestvo Mass] (collectively authored, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1979, 240 pp) may go some way toward filling the need for such a guidebook.

The book has the subtitle: "Topical Questions of the Theory and Practice of Socialist Competition." And topicality is the chief merit of the book, which was written largely on the basis of material relating to the 9th and 10th 5-year plans. It must be said that this period in the history of socialist competition has been particularly rich in vivid and memorable events. In the years 1971-1979 movements under the slogans of "No Laggards Here" and "The Workers Guarantee a High-Quality 5-Year Plan," counterplans and the team and other forms of labor organization have developed extensively. Competition participants, of which there are now more than 100 million in our country, respond keenly to the talks put forward by the party in the spheres of economic and cultural building. The work's authors provide an extensive survey of the main trends in socialist competition in recent years and assess and analyze the development of a number of important initiatives in individual sectors and in the national economy as a whole.

However, the work's importance extends far beyond the framework of a conventional survey. The book analyzes in detail a mass of examples and economic calculations. What are the new economic, sociopolitical and spiritual preconditions for the development of competition? What are the scientific principles and the mechanism or its organization? What is the impact of the scientific and technical revolution on the forms and methods of competition? How does competition help to improve production planning and management and how does it help to improve the management of competition itself? These are just a few of the questions examined in the book.

The authors frequently draw on various party documents. The book shows clearly how much importance the party attaches to this mass working people's movement and thoroughly corroborates Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's remarks at the 25th CPSU Congress that competition is having a deep impact on economic practice, on the country's sociopolitical life and on the moral climate.

Competition propagandists, agitators and organizers and all who are interested in the history and the characteristics of the present development of competition have been given an interesting, informative and unquestionably useful book.

KIRILENKO, SUSLOV ATTENDS COMPOSERS' UNION CONGRESS

LD200947 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 20, TASS--The sixth congress of the USSR Composers' Union opened at the Grand Kremlin Palace today. The delegates and the guests warmly greeted members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko and Mikhail Suslov, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Mikhail Solomentsev, other Soviet leaders. The congress was opened by one of the veteran composers Dmitry Kabalevsky. The congress will discuss the activities of the USSR Composers' Union in the past five years and the works created over that period, outline perspectives of creative work. A new board is to be elected. On the concert program are more than 150 compositions of different genres written by musicians of all national republics. They will be rendered at the best halls of Moscow. A report at the congress was made by head of the USSR Composers' Union Tihon Khrennikov. The congress will be in session for a week.

KGB CONFERENCE HEARS OF INCREASING SUBVERSION BY IMPERIALISTS

LD151810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] An All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers of the Border Troops of the USSR KGB was held in Moscow today. Those taking part discussed how to improve propaganda and agitation and all forms of communist education of Border Guards in the interests of reliably protecting the homeland's borders. Attention was drawn to the increasing subversive activity of the special services of the imperialist states and of foreign anti-Soviet organizations, against the USSR and other socialist countries.

The need was stressed to increase in every way the political vigilance of the frontier servicemen, and for them to be educated in the spirit of selfless dedication to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The conference was addressed by Army General Tsvigun, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security.

PLUCHIK REVIEWS EARLY NOVEMBER WEATHER, EFFECT ON CROPS

LD201159 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Agrometeorologist S. Pluchik report under the rubric: "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over the European territory of our country cold weather persisted during the first 5 days of November. In the second 5 days it grew milder. In the majority of areas the daytime air temperature rose to 1-5 degrees. In southern Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the southern Volga Region the maximum air temperature reached 12-20 degrees, and in places 23 degrees. Winter grain crops and perennial grasses resumed vegetation. As a result of precipitation, soil moisture reserves were replenished.

As of 10 November winter crops were under snow cover north of a line linking Brest, Gomel, Lipetsk, Saratov and Volgograd. There was still no snow on the fields in the Baltic republics, in Pskovskaya Oblast or in the west of Leningradskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts. However, the minimum air temperature there has not dropped below 16 degrees of frost.

In the farming areas of Western Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan cold weather persisted. Average air temperatures for the 10-day period in Western Siberia and in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan were 4-8 degrees below normal, and in the southern half of Kazakhstan 1-4 degrees below normal. In the north of Tyumenskaya, Omskaya and Tomskaya oblasts frosts reached minus 30-36 degrees, but in these areas the winter crop had snow cover to a depth of 12-19 centimeters, so that the minimum soil temperatures at tillering node depth remained between minus 4 and minus 7 degrees.

Eastern Siberia grew considerably colder, with average air temperatures for the 10-day period 2-6 degrees below normal in most regions in most regions and 7-8 degrees below normal in parts of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. The fields had a covering of snow everywhere. The depth of snow cover did not, in the main, exceed 20 centimeters, but in some parts of Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast it reached 23-40 centimeters.

In Central Asia in the first half of the 10-day period very warm, dry weather was maintained, which was favorable for the ripening of cotton bolls and for cotton harvesting. In the second half of the 10-day period it grew cooler, and frosts were recorded in many areas. Cotton continued the vegetative stage in Surkhandarinskaya, Kashkadariinskaya, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya and Kulyabskaya oblasts and the extreme south of Maryyskaya and Ashkhabadskaya oblasts. In the remaining areas it ended 1-2 weeks later, and on the lower Amu-Darya 3 weeks later than usual.

The drop in temperature in a number of oblasts was accompanied by rain, which made the cotton wet, thus delaying harvesting somewhat. At the same time, the rain improved the condition of the winter crops. In the Karakalpakskaya ASSR and in Khorezmskaya and Tashauzkaya oblasts dry weather persisted throughout the 10 days, which was favorable for harvesting work.

ALIYEV SPEAKS ON BREZHNEV CONGRATULATIONS FOR HARVEST

LD211027 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 November 1979 publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 6,800-word AZERINFORM report on the speech delivered by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at a 5 November Baku meeting of Azerbaijan working people devoted to the overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain and other agricultural products.

After reading out a greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, Aliyev notes successes in various agricultural sectors and names outstanding areas and workers in this year's harvest. He outlines the main directions of future development in agriculture and gives an assurance that the Azerbaijan working people will "devote all their efforts and energy to insure the successful implementation of the party's agrarian policy and the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress plans and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions, will achieve new labor victories in increasing the output of agricultural products and will worthily greet the glorious jubilees--the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Azerbaijan."

ALIYEV DELIVERS REPORT AT AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM

ID192058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Nov 79 ID

[Text] At the plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party today, discussion was undertaken of the tasks of republican party organizations connected with the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers regarding the measures for further specialization of agricultural production and development of viticulture and winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report. It was noted that the specialization and concentration of production had become one of the decisive factors guaranteeing the intensive development of the republic's agriculture, and of viticulture in particular. The grape harvest will increase by more than two and a half times by 1985, to reach 1.4 million tons. Much attention was devoted at the plenum, too, to further increasing the efficiency of cotton-growing, grain production, and vegetable and fruit growing. Mention was made of the need to eliminate serious shortcomings in the development of animal husbandry. The participants of the plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the communist working people of Azerbaijan would exert all their efforts, knowledge and skill for the all-round development of the republic's agriculture, and would make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the agrarian policy of the CPSU.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS ON BREZHNEV CONGRATULATIONS FOR HARVEST

ID030450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Nov 79 ID

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the working people of Kazakhstan was held today at the Lenin Palace. The meeting was devoted to the republic's fulfillment of its socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. An unprecedented grain production target has been reached in Kazakhstan; 1.25 billion puds were sent to procurement centers.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, read the text of the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev which met with stormy and prolonged applause. Many of us, Comrade Kunayev said, were witnesses to and direct participants in the great virgin land feat. Many of us in the unforgettable years of this heroic period had the happy opportunity to work with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev under his direct leadership. We can now all see how the labor that was put into the mastering of the virgin land is yielding wonderful fruit for the happiness of all the Soviet people and for the joy of all our friends abroad. The virgin land has again proved to the entire world the deep realistic nature and viability of the policy of the Leninist party, its boundless correctness, its ability to achieve high results and its main objective--to insure that the Soviet people have both the great rights of socialist democracy and an unswerving growth in their material and cultural level.

The participants in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.